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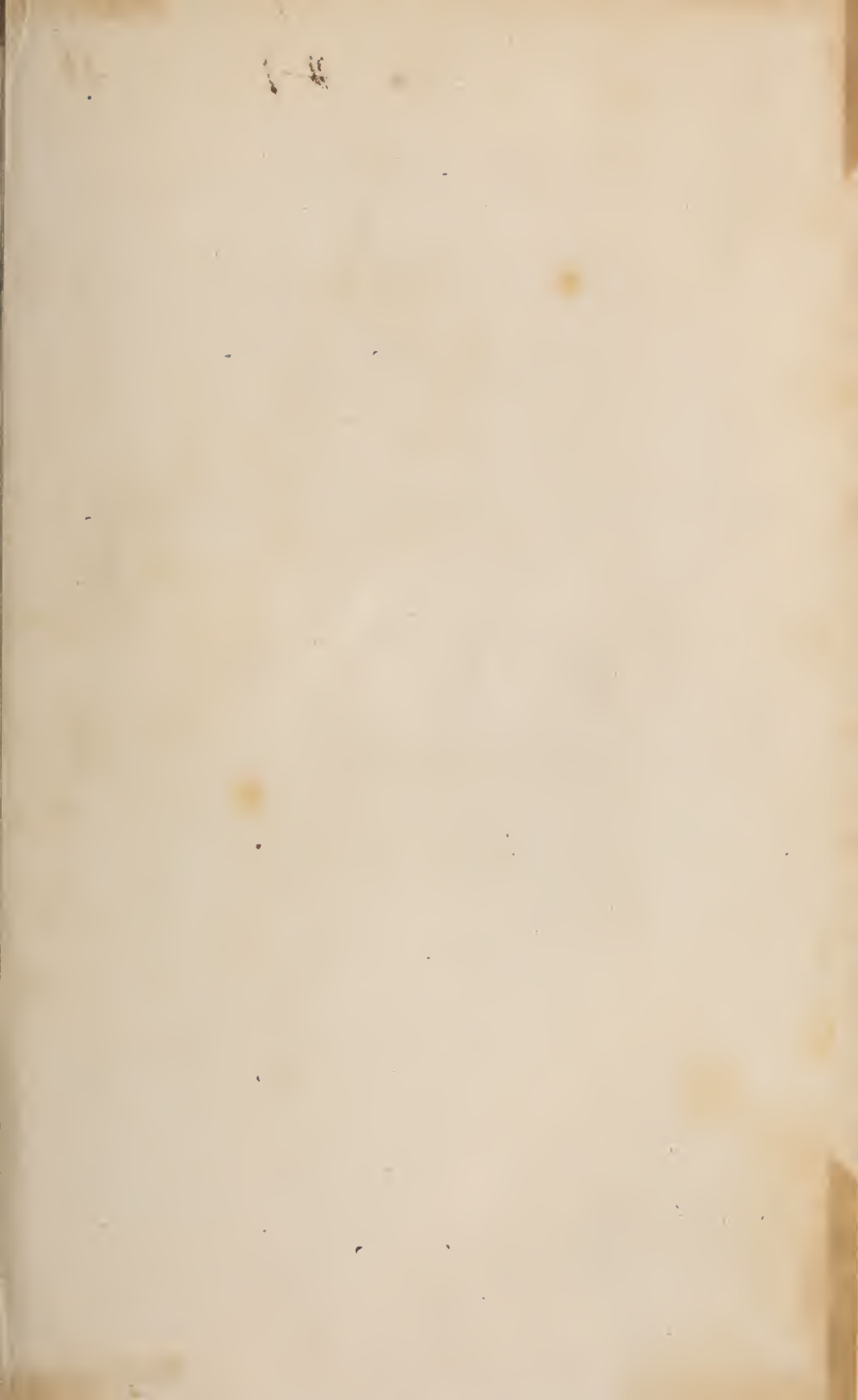
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THE  
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Ceylon Mission.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATION REPORTS.

EXTRACTS from the "general letter" of this mission, reporting the year 1858, were published in July. Semi-annual letters, dated April 1, have since come to hand from several of the stations, but they do not add very much to intelligence previously received. Mr. Spaulding wrote, that since his report of December 31, four pupils of the Oodooville female boarding school had united with the church, "fruits, most of them, of the awakening in the latter part of last year." Six others were then candidates, and in a note, added to the letter April 11, he says they were "received yesterday, with one lad." Mr. Hastings, of Manepy, mentions several cases of individuals whom he is watching with interest, hoping that they will come fully under the influence of the truth; and a few things among the people,—the establishment of a small girls' school, and "less zeal manifested this year than usual in sustaining the annual festival,"—which give him pleasure. But "as an offset to these gleanings of encouragement," he speaks of some other things—intemperance, vicious amusements, the heathen festivals connected with five temples within about a mile of the station, and the waywardness and indifference of church members— which, he says, "try our faith, though I trust they do not dishearten us in our work." Respecting Chavagacherry he writes: "There has been no time during the past three and a half years, while I have had charge of the station, when the work has appeared more

hopeful than at present. The native pastor is much encouraged, and I think he is doing a good work." Mr. Hastings had recently attended a meeting of that church and congregation, which was called for the purpose of contributing "first fruits," after the harvest. "There was a good attendance; about \$1,80 were contributed; in the afternoon the Lord's supper was administered, and an aged female was received to the church. The occasion was one of much interest."

Mr. Quick, who has been put in charge of the Batticotta and Panditeripo stations, removed to Batticotta the first of March. Mr. Hitchcock entered upon the care of Tillipally in January. The church there, he says, "cannot be said to have been in a good state at the beginning of the year." "But matters have been brightening, and I have been constrained to say: Surely the labors of the Lord's servants have not been in vain. I am constantly meeting with facts indicating the benefit of past labors and the answer to former prayers." One excommunicated member of the church "has come back to us; to the church prayer meeting; to the Sabbath-school; to family worship; and so far as I can learn, to a humble and child-like daily walk before the world." He also writes:

The schools meet at the station Sabbath morning, as a Sabbath school, after which there is a short sermon. We expect all the church to attend, either as teachers or Bible-class pupils. The average attendance for January was 130 children and 28 adults, and for March,

206 children, and 52 adults. We are encouraged by this increase of attendance, but we are more encouraged by the increase of interest, as manifested by several of the larger boys.

In one school there are five boys who meet together for prayer; in another there are four; and in the other schools, there are at least three boys who manifest a similar interest. We know not whether this be of the Spirit, but it is certainly hopeful. These boys, with two exceptions, are children of heathen parents, and several of them are opposed by their friends. One of these lads earnestly entreated his heathen father, on Sabbath morning, to attend church; and once, as the family were about to boil rice for a heathen ceremony, the boy broke the vessel. The father was angry at the time, but afterward was much affected by it. The teachers have appointed a prayer meeting for themselves and the praying pupils, to be held once in two weeks. Our Sabbath afternoon meetings are held at the station and three other places. I attend each once a month. Quite a number assemble to hear the missionary preach, but the catechists report small meetings. The moonlight evening meetings are well attended, and usually good attention is given. On Sabbath evening a meeting is held at our house, and is well attended, i. e., by all the Christians we could expect and their children, and by some young men from the heathen. At the Friday lecture we do not yet secure the attendance of all the Christians; we are aiming at it. The independent members, all of whom are poor and work for their daily food, think it is hard for me to require them to come to meeting on the week day.

On the whole, we are encouraged in our work, and think often of the passage: "In due season we shall reap if we faint not."

Mr. Sanders sends a copy of a report on the statistics of the Batticotta church since its formation, in 1816, prepared by a committee of native brethren. They divide the

time into three periods; from 1816 to the end of 1834; from 1835 to 1846, inclusive; and from 1847 to 1858. During the first of these periods it appears that 74 persons united with the church; during the second, 178; and during the third, 104. The "heathens professing Christ" were, in the first period, 58; in the second, 150; and in the third, 65. During the last period, two "branch churches" have been formed; one at Caradive, in May, 1855, and one at Valany, in August, 1858; and a church edifice has been built at Sangany.

### *Training School.*

The mission appointed a committee some time since, (Messrs. Spaulding, Sanders and Hitchcock,) to report on "the formation and plan of a school for the training of mission helpers." The report recommends, among other things, "that the object of the school be, definitely, the training of mission helpers;" "that it be called the Training and Theological Institution;" "that the pupils received be members of the church—if there are exceptions to this they are to be made by the mission;" "that the age of the pupils be eighteen years and upward;" and "that the term of study be three years, two years, and one year, respectively, for teachers, catechists, and pastors;" (that is, as Mr. Spaulding writes, the pupils are "to remain, for schoolmasters, three years, for catechists two, [more,] and for pastors one; giving a six years' course to those who give promise of becoming pastors.") The subject was finally acted upon, and the plan adopted, in November last. The seminary buildings at Batticotta were repaired, "on the 29th of March the young men selected by the mission to enter the school were called together," and they have commenced their studies, under the care of Mr. Sanders as principal. There are 14 pupils, two in a "Catechetical Class," and 12 in a "Teachers' Class."

### *The (Native) Batticotta High School.*

In this connection it may be proper to speak of some movements in behalf of education among the native Christians of Jaffna, which, though they are no part of the mission work, have grown out of that work, show its influence, and are a part of its happy fruits. After the suspension of the Batticotta seminary, in October, 1855, "a call for some means of securing an education arose in the country parts of the province." The printed "First Biennial Report of the Batticotta High School," (1858,) says: "It is

almost half a century since European science was introduced into Jaffna, accompanied by the Bible. There have been many hundreds of native youth sent out of western fashioned seminaries and schools, to mingle among the uneducated mass of the people, to open the all-pervading shroud of ignorance, and to dispel the darkness of idolatry and superstition, by shedding forth the ennobling rays of true knowledge and religion which they have imbibed. Now, after the lapse of so long a time, there are already indications that the native community may commence maintaining its own schools and seminaries, teachers and pastors, and attempt to stand upon their own feet, under a most humane government.

"In consideration of these circumstances, an English High School was opened at Batticotta on the 21th of March, 1856, at the request of some Christian and other parents. The then resident missionaries at Batticotta, with some educated native gentlemen, encouraged the attempt. A friend of education named the Institution, 'Batticotta High School.' \* \* The school commenced study on the 24th March, 1856, in a mission bungalow adjoining the station. After occupying the same for three months, an additional bungalow was put up in connection with the old one. On the 6th of July, 1857, the American mission kindly allowed the temporary use of a part of the old seminary buildings on a small rent. \* \*

"The object of the Institution is to impart religious and secular knowledge both in English and Tamil, to native youth, and to fit them for the varied duties of life. A considerable number of the students are children of Christian parents, others of Christian connections, while another portion is composed of children of native headmen in government employ, and still another portion are the children of respectable farmers and traders. A few only are poor. These students come from almost every parish of the district. Fees are promptly paid in advance quarterly. \* \* The Christian religion shares the attention of most of the students; many are friendly to Christianity, while a few have received it upon public profession."

An amended constitution of this school, recently adopted, provides, that "its object shall be to impart to native youth useful knowledge, upon a Protestant Christian basis;" that "the course of instruction shall be Biblical, scientific and literary, both in English and Tamil;" and that "a body of men, not less than four in number, including the Prin-

cipal—all Protestant Christians—shall form a Board of Trustees." The present Principal is Mr. Breckenridge, a native gentleman, educated and subsequently a teacher in the mission Batticotta seminary. Four at least of the other teachers were also educated in the seminary, and one of them was a teacher there. Mr. Spaulding, the venerable missionary, is one of the trustees, and "the American and other missionary gentlemen have manifested much pleasure in view of the progress of the school, and have encouraged it by their most obliging counsels, by attending the examinations, and by many other tokens of regard." Many natives, educated in the mission seminary, "have expressed their approbation of the undertaking. Some have already sent in their subscriptions, and others have indicated their willingness to assist."

There are 140 pupils in the school, divided into seven classes. Of these, Mr. Breckenridge says, "nine are members of the church, thirty-four are inquirers after the truth, and about sixty are disposed towards the true religion." He writes: "It is our constant prayer that the Lord will be with us, and shape our interests of the heart and workings of the hand." "Our object is to impart education, but not a merely secular one." The native Examining Committee reported, in 1858: "The establishment of such a professedly Christian school as this, has been a source of gratification to the Committee, as well as to persons of philanthropic views in the country." \* \* "The school having been opened under circumstances of an extraordinary character, in an unprecedented manner, and without the possession of any sort of endowment, was looked upon with anxiety as to its continuance by all parties interested in it. But in spite of all causes of anxiety, it has already become characterized with an unexpected degree of rapidity of growth, both in the number of pupils and in the extent and variety of the branches of study pursued. It can be safely asserted that now, in the lapse of scarcely two years from its commencement, it has attained the celebrity of not ranking behind any other school in the Province. In the opinion of the Committee, it is productive of many benefits at present, and promises to rise, in future, so high and comprehensive in its plan and character, as to become one of the happiest literary and Christian institutions in the Province. The importance of such an institution to the proper development of the native community can hardly be overrated." All this is greatly encouraging, and will gladden the hearts of



many who look for the full Christian civilization and enlightenment of the people of Ceylon.

#### *Female Education.*

There is also a movement among native Christians in Jaffna in favor of female education, to be sustained and conducted by themselves. At the suggestion of some of the missionaries, a meeting was held at Oodoo-ville on the 24th of March, and "after a long discussion" it was resolved, "that it is our duty, as native Christians, to manage and carry on the female education in Jaffna." A committee was appointed with the design of forming a society for this purpose, and a circular, prepared by this committee, was sent to each of the native churches, calling another meeting, to be held at Oodooville, May 4.

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### Madura Mission.—India.

#### MALUR.

LETTER FROM MR. BURNELL, MARCH  
24, 1859.

THIS letter was written while Mr. Burnell was on a preaching tour, and has reference to various matters which fell under his observation while thus engaged in his missionary work.

#### *Arrack and Toddy.*

One great obstacle to the truth in this region is arrack and toddy drinking. This matter I have mentioned before, but I am newly impressed respecting it in this village, as the arrack-shop is over the rest house, where I am stopping. The arrack and toddy rent paid to the Government from this village is, for five years, 2,000 rupees, or an annual rent of \$200! When we remember that the wages of a day laborer in this country rarely amount, on the average, to six cents, it is probably safe to say, that this is equal to license fees in America of ten times that amount, or \$2,000 per annum, and this, too, from a not very large village.

The revenue from this source in the Madras Presidency for 1857, increased thirteen per cent upon the previous year, or more than two lacs of rupees! The renting system is working great evil among the people. Mr. Clark, our new,

excellent, and truly Christian collector, has told me he had the greatest reason to believe that brahmins, in the city of Madura, were to a large extent consumers of liquors, and that the sale to natives was the largest item in the business of the principal shop-keeper in the city, having for sale European goods. Of course the brahmins drink secretly; but the fact that they do drink, and that so extensively, shows how little they regard their own caste system, when removed from observation.

#### *The Queen's Proclamation—Misunderstanding.*

In reference to the work of preaching Christ to this people, I feel encouraged by the general good attention I receive wherever I go. The people of the Madura district do not so greatly misapprehend the Queen's Proclamation as some in Tinnevely and Travancore have done, of whose riotous conduct you will have heard. Still, there has been misunderstanding here to some extent. In illustration of this I may mention, that in December, when preaching in the streets of Sivagunga, several allusions were made to the Proclamation. That part of it in which Her Majesty expresses a firm reliance upon the truth of Christianity, and makes an acknowledgment of gratitude for the solace of religion, and at the same time disclaims alike the right and the desire to impose her convictions on any of her subjects, &c., is much misunderstood. The Tamil translation of the Proclamation, which has been read in all the large towns and in very many small ones, seems to favor the idea which the heathen wish to have prevail. The expression, "impose our convictions," which involves to the English reader an idea of force, or constraint, like imposing a tax, is so rendered in the Tamil as to imply, to many heathen minds, that the Queen, Christian though she may be, has no desire whatever that her subjects should become such. They forget the first part of her declaration, in their



anxiety to make the most of that which follows. In several other places I have heard the people speak of the subject in this light, and have been told of its being so spoken of in many quarters. It is unfortunate, that at the beginning of a reign from which so much is expected, an unhappy impression like this, respecting the most important of subjects, should prevail. It will, I fear, be a long time ere the native mind, in its ignorance and inherent love of wrong and perversity, will be set right upon the important point of the Queen and her Government being *Christian* and at the same time strictly *neutral*.

#### *Congregations—The Church.*

In reference to the congregations connected with this station, there is, I trust, progress, though it is not near as marked as I wish to see. The long continued scarcity has had a depressing effect. The members of the congregations are nearly all very poor. From several of them persons go to Kandy, to work upon the coffee estates, which operates unfavorably upon the people so far as learning their lessons is concerned. It also, oftentimes, causes great hardship to the families who remain; as the husband goes and leaves no provision for the support of his wife and children, and sometimes the husband dies abroad.

At the preparatory meeting before the communion, held at Malûr about the 1st of November, the Spirit of God seemed especially present, and there was an apparent hearty spirit of confession, and desire for peace and harmony on the part of several who had been at variance. Hands were given in token of reconciliation, and voices were choked with feeling as we uttered our petitions before God. It seemed as though the Lord was about to bless us with the spirit of love and joy in the Holy Ghost; and though this hope has not been fully realized, yet there is now, I trust, a good degree of harmony among all the members of the church.

### Ahmednuggur Mission.—India.

K H O K A R.

LETTER FROM MR. BARKER, APRIL 5,  
1859.

MR. BARKER writes, specially, "to give some reminiscences of a tour in the western part of the Khokar field," with his family; during which they visited many villages, and found, in nearly all, "attentive and interested audiences of men and women, among the Mahars," were "occasionally received with apparent cordiality by the Cultivators," and "generally met with much abuse from the Brahmins." At the close of his letter he speaks of the happy influence of native Christian example, and earnestly calls for a missionary to occupy the field he had visited.

#### *Influence of a Christian Family.*

During those thirty-four days we were accompanied by Cassumhaee, (a member of Mr. Ballantine's theological class in Ahmednuggur,) and his wife, who is a graduate from the girls' boarding school there—both excellent and faithful helpers. It was interesting to observe the influence upon the people of a native Christian family, governed and regulated by love and mutual respect. The Hindoos looked on with astonishment to see a native man and his wife *eating together*, and the heathen women could scarcely trust the testimony of their senses, when they saw one of their own sex actually reading a book and giving instruction. I have reason to believe, that such practical exhibitions of the influence of Christianity will have more effect among this ignorant people than many sermons. I trust the number of such Christian families will speedily be multiplied.

#### *Call for a Missionary.*

I cannot close this letter without trying to tell you how much a missionary is needed for the region we have recently traversed. It now forms the western part of the Khokar field, but its largest and most promising villages are from 15 to 20 miles distant from us, so that it is

impossible for us to visit them more than once in the year, and that in the cold season. It should be borne in mind, too, that in order to visit them at all, we are compelled to neglect villages within a radius of ten miles from Khokar, where all our time and strength are greatly needed. With such a dense population as we have here, a field twenty miles in diameter is as much as a man can cultivate well.

In behalf of that most needy region, I earnestly beg of you to send at once the first man you can find, who is willing to come and labor in the valley of the Godavery. I plead in behalf of many who are earnestly inquiring what they must do to be saved; of hundreds who have little or no confidence in Hindooism, and who ever give the missionary a cordial welcome; and of thousands who care for none of these things, and who are yet joined to their idols. My heart is burdened for that people, and I beseech of you not to forget or disregard this request.

To any one who may be disposed to entertain the question of coming and laboring among them, I would say: It is a most inviting field, and one for which I would cheerfully exchange the one I at present occupy, should it seem duty to do so. There is an abundance of uncultivated soil there, so that no one will need to feel that he is building on another man's foundation; and there are also places ready for the harvest, where one may at once engage in the joyful work of ingathering.

Should this meet the eye of the Christian brother whom the Lord of the vineyard would have to labor there, I would say: Come and welcome, my brother. This is a goodly land, with as healthy a climate, I venture to say, as can be found in the same latitude in the world; and it is inhabited by a people endowed with natural gifts by no means to be despised. Make no delay in coming, for thousands wait to hear from your lips the words of life.

### Station Report.

The report of Khokar was not received in season to be noticed in connection with other station reports of the Ahmednuggur mission, in the July Herald. It is mentioned, as a cause for special gratitude, that the mission family have been enabled to remove, with their effects, and commence, under favorable auspices, "village occupation during the rainy season;" so that they can say: "Our delightful rural residence has become to us, in reality as well as in name, a *home*;" and they will probably be able to occupy it permanently. Mr. Barker has spent much time in itinerating, as he is among "a scattered village population." "The church in Khokar has been greatly blessed during the year. Two churches have been formed from it, so that the single band has become three." "Twenty-three have been added to the church by profession, and five by letter. Fourteen children have been baptized. There has been a growing spirit of prayer on the part of Christians, which has given much encouragement."

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### AHMEDNUGGUR.

LETTER FROM MR. DEAN, APRIL 9, 1859.

### Report of the Southern Field.

IN this letter Mr. Dean reports his labors in the southern portion of the Ahmednuggur mission field, which has been specially assigned to him, and in which, heretofore, there has been less labor than in some other sections. "As soon as the rains were over," he says, "we left Ahmednuggur for our field, where we have spent our time in one long tour, only coming in once, (in November,) to attend a mission meeting. We returned last month, not being able to remain out longer in a tent, on account of the heat." During this time he had baptized five children, and admitted three persons, one man and two women, to the church under his care, at Kolgar. Two catechists, (for a few weeks three,) and for ten months a colporter, have been employed. A small school of twelve pupils, has been in operation at Kolgar. No residence for the missionary has as yet been secured in the field. Of the readiness, and even desire, of the people to hear the truth, Mr. Dean gives a very encouraging account, and calls for help.

### Preaching—Willing Hearers.

During the year, I have preached in eighty villages, in some of them several

times, and my assistants have visited more than three hundred. We have been treated with great kindness wherever we have been, and usually have had large and attentive audiences. This is especially the case among the cultivators of the soil. In many of the smaller villages the people listen with great interest, and usually say: "All that you tell us is true."

In a few instances I have seen the eye moisten as I have spoken of the guilt of the sinner, and Christ's love in dying for him. Our assistants find the same interest exhibited when we are not with them. One, who has been about in some of these villages for three or four years, is surprised. He says that he never saw so much interest manifested before. The assistants have several times talked till long after midnight—the people all listening and unwilling to let them go, saying: "Tell us more about your religion before you leave." On one occasion, as the catechist left, every man of the village arose and followed him a long way, asking questions and listening to his remarks. Finally they persuaded him to sit down and tell them more about the Christian religion, and there, a mile from any village or dwelling, they sat and listened to the story of the cross till after midnight. The interest exhibited is the more strange because these are the *village* people and the catechists were formerly *Mahars*, the despised outcasts.

Mrs. Dean finds ready access to the women, and often has more than a hundred attentive listeners around her. The Lord is evidently opening the hearts of this people to receive the gospel, and will not the children of God send it to them? Should I spend only one day in each, there would not be days enough in a year for me to visit all these villages, and for hundreds of miles to the south and east of me, there is no one to tell the people the way of salvation.

*Extended Tours—The Field still open.*

After writing the above in January, we

continued our tour two or three months, extending it to the south and southeast of Ahmednuggur, 60 or 70 miles, to within sixty miles of Sholapoor. The railroad from Bombay to Sholapoor is now nearly completed. In the nearest place it is about forty miles from Ahmednuggur. As we continued our tour by its side, towards Sholapoor, and also as we returned, by another way, farther east, we found no want of interest. If there was any difference in this respect, the people manifested more interest than they did in the villages spoken of above. It was seldom that we found any one to oppose Christianity, or to defend idolatry. Probably there will be more opposition after they have heard more of the truth, and when some of their number have embraced it. Satan is most active when he finds that he is losing his servants.

During this tour, we traversed more than two thousand square miles of the country, including more than four hundred villages, sending a native assistant to preach in each village that I did not visit myself. I preached, with a very few exceptions, every day, much of the time two and three times a day, and usually had from fifty to seventy-five listeners, sometimes many more. Mrs. Dean had about the same number of women to listen to her, but not quite so many would assemble to hear a native assistant. Much of our time was occupied in conversation with individuals and small companies, who daily came around our tent.

*Laborers needed.*

It seems to me, that this portion of the country should be occupied at once. One hundred villages are as many as one missionary can attend to properly. There should be at least three or four missionaries here, besides us. I presume, that if we had extended our tour farther, we should still have found as much encouragement for missionary labor. Two of our assistants went, last year, some thirty miles beyond where we have been, and



brought back very encouraging accounts. Sholapoor, I think, should be occupied as soon as possible.

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LETTER FROM MR. BALLANTINE, APRIL  
23, 1859.

*New Points of Interest.*

THIS brief letter from Mr. Ballantine, like the preceding from Mr. Dean, pointing to new openings and the extending influence of truth, is calculated to encourage the hopes and quicken the zeal of Christians, with reference to the missionary work.

On the first Sabbath of this month I had the privilege of baptizing four adults, who were received into the Lonee church. They were the wife and parents and aunt of a young man who was received to the church last year, and who is now studying in the school of catechists. The parents belong to a village thirty miles west from here, with no Christians nearer to them than Lonee, which is ten or twelve miles distant. Their place is in a very hilly district, many parts of which are inaccessible except on foot or on horseback. Our native assistants frequently traverse that district, for there are many persons there interested in the truth.

Last month Hurripunt visited a village about ten miles north-east from here, beyond the line of eastern hills which forms such a prominent object when looking from this place eastward; and in that village he baptized a man and his wife of the Mahar caste, in the presence of their friends, under interesting circumstances. This village is so surrounded by hills that no cart can reach it from here. Very few of our Christians have visited it, and those at long intervals. Hurripunt, and the Christian brethren who went with him, met with a good deal of opposition from the people, who at first were unwilling they should lodge in the usual rest-house; but after they had remained there two or three days the people became more gentle and kind, and listened with attention to the truths of

the gospel. The man and woman who were baptized are unusually intelligent and energetic for their class, and will do much good among their friends and acquaintances. Indeed they are exerting, even now, considerable influence on those around them. Thus both on the east and on the west, we have new centres of interest, and from these we trust the light will spread more and more.

Mr. Ballantine mentions the death of Yessooba, of Pimpulgaum,—“a good man, gone to his rest, whose influence will continue to be felt by many who knew him when he was alive.”

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*Nestorian Mission.—Persia.*

*OROOMIAH.*

LETTER FROM MR. COAN, FEBRUARY  
28, 1859.

*Religious Interest.*

PREVIOUS letters have shown, that the Nestorian mission has been again favored, of late, with special reviving influences of the Holy Spirit. This gives more particulars, shows the progress of the work and the prospects and wants of the mission, and with obviously good reason, calls for reapers to gather the ripened harvest.

Since the January monthly concert, which was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, but more especially since another day of fasting and prayer subsequently observed, a marked religious interest has been noticed in the male seminary, and in the village of Seir. The work has been very silent, but nevertheless powerful. About a third of the pupils were hopefully pious at the commencement of the term; now only about a third remain who do not appear to be savingly affected, and most of these are among the number admitted last fall. The boys are at present having a short vacation. Our prayer is that they may do much good, and be the means of the revival of God's work in their villages. Those best informed think there never was so deep, prevalent, and genuine a work, in the village of Seir, as the pres-

ent. Stout hearts, which have withstood all the influences of the Spirit in former revivals, have been made to bow, and many are rejoicing in the hope of eternal life; but time alone will test the sincerity of their professions. The work is still progressing. O, may it not cease, till all these are brought into the kingdom.

Nor has the female seminary been passed by. Several are rejoicing in the sense of pardoned sin, and others are still anxious, while some appear unconcerned. As yet, there seems to be no special religious interest in the Nestorian part of the city, though our congregations on the Sabbath are full and attentive, and many are praying that God will visit their families and neighbors. The days of prayer and fasting which have been observed, have been blessed seasons.

#### *The Villages.*

In nearly all the villages where we have helpers stationed, the seasons of prayer appointed here have been observed. In some cases, however, without any suggestion on our part, they have themselves set apart days of fasting and prayer, in reference to their particular villages. Deacon Jacob, of Supergán, writes, respecting the state of things in his village and those adjacent: "My beloved Mr. C.: Be it known to you, that in these days God appears near to us by his Spirit, inciting us to greater diligence in prayer. I have endeavored to see each one of those who come to our evening meetings, and pray with them separately. Many weep when I talk and pray with them. This day, Friday, we have observed as a day of fasting and prayer. Our earnest desire is that God will pour out his Spirit upon us." The day thus observed was a good day to all these villages. But since then Satan has stirred up his emissaries there, to oppose and try to break up our schools, and get Jacob banished from the village. There has been a temporary diversion, but I trust that God will cause this wrath of

men to praise him, and restrain the remainder.

In several other villages there is more than usual interest, and many are inquiring. Priest Siad, of Wagerowa, says he never was more encouraged than now. The congregations there have never been so large as at present. In Geog Tapa, while there is no general revival, the congregations are very large. The church has been enlarged somewhat by the removal of a partition, but still the place is much too strait for the hundreds who come on the Sabbath, and there are hopeful indications that God is indeed near them. Some are anxiously inquiring what they shall do to be saved.

#### *The Harvest Ready.*

I have visited the villages extensively, within the last two months, and have passed many nights among them, and I can assure you I never was more encouraged in reference to our whole field than now. There is no active Government opposition at present. The superstitions of the people are fast giving way before the steady light of the gospel, and the conviction, even among our enemies, is fast gaining ground, that the truth is with us and will prevail. One who, by his property, standing, and influence among the people, was able to do much in the way of opposition, and who in former years has done much, has recently died. Others, who have formerly been very active against the truth, are now regular in their attendance upon the means of grace. I see a great harvest emphatically ripe, and ready for the sickle.

#### *Reapers Wanted.*

But the reapers, where are they? Do you say, Press the native agencies? That we are doing as far as possible, but the native helpers need careful superintendence. They do nobly, if properly directed and watched over, better, perhaps, in some circumstances, than we can; but it is not the work of a day or a

year, thoroughly to eradicate the habits of the mind, and heart, and life, of those who, in childhood and youth, are brought up amid gross superstition. Six years ago, we numbered twenty male and female missionaries; but now, when Mr. Rhea leaves, which will be in a few weeks, only ten are left, including Mr. Ambrose, recently arrived. Labors have rapidly accumulated, while there has been a steady and rapid diminution of strength, so far as the missionaries are concerned.

#### *Poverty of the People—Schools.*

We look, and long, for the day when all our schools shall be self-sustaining, but that day has not yet come. The poverty of the people is extreme, and many are to-day crying for bread, while their haggard countenances betray long want. Circulating as much as I do among the people, I see their poverty staring me painfully in the face, and I cannot yet ask them to pay for the education of their children. If they will send them to school I will be glad. Their poverty compels them to put the little ones at work, as soon as they can earn a crust of bread. This is the chief drawback, at present, to our schools—that many of those who have begun to learn are obliged to leave, either to beg or to work. There are, at present, fifty-six schools under my care, and for the most part, they are doing well this winter. They are fuller than they have been for some years past, and are recovering, in great measure, from the shock given them by Government opposition. The children are, mostly, very bright and quick to learn. Many have advanced already, this winter, from the alphabet to the New Testament.

Our Sabbath schools are doing a good work, and our helpers are gathering in the fruits of other years of labor expended in village schools. Many young men are thus brought in, and, as we hope, made savingly acquainted with the truth. It is from those who, in former years, have

learned to read the Bible in our village schools, that many of our hopeful converts are gathered. Indeed the number of communicants who cannot read is very small. May God give you wisdom and ability, and us grace and strength, to do all for this people which the Master requires.

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#### Syria Mission.—Turkey.

##### APPEAL FOR MORE LABORERS.

The following communication is from Messrs. Eddy and Jessup, who write as a committee in behalf of the Syria mission, appealing for a reinforcement. The general statements of the letter may well be spread out before, and pondered by, the Christian public; especially at a time when there seems to be so much danger that the want of pecuniary means, rather than the want of men, will compel the Prudential Committee to curtail, instead of expanding, missionary operations. Some of the more specific statements, relating to the wants and promise of particular places, are omitted. The public well know that such appeals for enlargement do not come from Syria alone, but that, in very many fields, the missions sigh for such increase of men and means as will enable them to follow what would seem to be plain leadings of the providence of God, calling for progress.

We respectfully beg your attention to the following statements respecting our field.

1. *At no time in the history of our mission have we occupied at once so many points.* True, our field was wider when it embraced Mosul, Aleppo, and Jerusalem, but the stations then occupied were fewer. To supply these multiplied stations, now eight in number, we need a larger number of laborers than were ever before engaged.

2. It is strongly our impression, that *at no time since the mission has been permanently established has the number of its missionaries been so small.* Sickness and death have sadly thinned our ranks, and new laborers have not taken the places of the departed. We have only *ten* preachers now—too few, by far, for such a work.



3. Our expansion and wider distribution was a matter of necessity, owing to the calls for labor presented; and as a result of this distribution, *in all but two of our stations (Beirut and Tripoli) we have missionaries laboring alone*; and they consented to give up their companions, or went forth singly, with the confident expectation that the Prudential Committee would fill up the vacated ranks, and strengthen the advancing column. It was an act of faith, in those who went forth and in those who remained—faith in God, in the church, and in the Committee—that they would be supported and sustained in their onward movement.

But lest it should, perhaps, be said: You have learned now by experience the possibility of thus conducting your work with fewer laborers, we add

4. *It is our sincere conviction, that a system of singly-manned stations is not the one best adapted for carrying on the work of missions in this land.* Were this the place to argue the point, we would reason from Christ's example of sending forth his disciples two by two, and from Paul's experience. We would state what we know of the influence of isolation upon the feelings, and through them upon the physical system; impairing energy, inducing despondency, undermining health and shortening life. We would urge the necessity, to the missionary and his family, in this land of limited intelligence and partial civilization, of the quickening, stimulating influence of another mind, to prevent the decay of mental vigor and the stagnation of thought. Besides all this, we could show that, at most of our stations, a great part of the work devolving upon the missionary is outside of the city or village in which he dwells, necessitating his absence from home much of the time. Where there are two missionaries at a station, they can be alternately absent, without suspending their work at the central post, or leaving their families unduly exposed; but where there is but

one, he can only imperfectly, and under much anxiety of mind, perform his duties abroad, and he is compelled to neglect duties at home. Whatever may be the experience of other missions, our own belief is strong, and our experience decisive, against carrying on our work here with singly-manned stations. The exceptions are, where the stations are contiguous and the field of labor circumscribed. But Homs, Tripoli, Beirut, Deir el Komr, and Sidon, can never be regarded as hopefully, profitably, economically manned, while there is only one laborer at each.

5. *There is now a call for increased labor here, without the means at hand to meet it.* New fields are disclosing themselves, ready for the casting in of the seed of truth. Old prejudices, which have acted upon the heart, as the frosts and snows of winter upon the earth, to keep it cold and impenetrable, are now dissolving. It is hopeful spring-time in Syria, after a long winter of centuries. Now is the time for earnest, successful effort. Satan is sowing tares industriously. The seeds of infidelity are being wafted from France and Italy, and find a genial soil in hearts from which superstition has been eradicated, but into which the seed of the word has not fallen. Jesuits are seeking to preoccupy the field and to shut us out. Their nurseries of Romanism, their seminaries, convents, hospitals and churches, spring up as by magic, on every side. We need, therefore, to be strongly reinforced, that we may strengthen the things that remain, counteract opposing influences, and carry forward, successfully, the work of the Lord.

Making these preliminary statements the basis of our appeal, we request of the Prudential Committee the following additional missionaries: One for Homs; one for Sidon; one for Deir el Komr; one for Hasbeiya; and a female teacher for the girls' seminary. It saddens us to think, that were these laborers, so much needed, even now landing upon these

shores, nearly or quite three years must elapse ere they would be able to preach the Gospel, effectively, in the tongue of this people; three long, weary years of delay, while they are needed *to-day* to take the places of the fallen, or to enter in where the providence of God calls for laborers! But they are not here! they are not even on their way hither! May we not urge you, in this view of the case, to take immediate measures for securing laborers for Syria; that months more of delay may not be added to these three long years, while souls are perishing and the banner of the cross is drooping.

We shall watch, with no small interest, the result of this appeal. We shall follow it with our prayers. Upon the conclusion to which you come respecting it, will depend much of the future welfare of this land. Not, by any means prominently, for associates for ourselves do we plead, dear as the face of such companions may be, but that the work of saving souls in Syria may not be stayed; that fields now occupied may not be abandoned; that, as we pray for the outpouring of the Spirit, and the preparation of hearts to receive the Gospel, our prayers may not be checked by the thought—"Yet who is there to enter new fields and instruct new inquirers?"

We know that similar appeals are coming to you from all parts of the globe; that Armenia, India, China, and Africa, plead earnestly for more laborers. We would not have their claims set aside, but we ask that those of Syria may find a place with theirs. *Send us a strong corps of energetic laborers*, and thus give a new impulse to the missionary work in this land; give encouragement to the little band of missionaries laboring singly and in so widely scattered stations; strike despondency into the hearts of those who would shut out light, and foster superstition on this people; turn the attention of the church at home to this field, as needing many prayers as well as calling for new laborers; and thus, in answering our requests,

you will be answering also the prayers of those who have gone to their rest from among us; whose latest petitions were for the dawn of a brighter day upon Syria, and the pouring of the blessed light of the Gospel over all her sin-darkened plains and mountains.

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B'HAM DUN.

LETTER FROM MR. BENTON, MAY 24,  
1859.

*Violent Expulsion from Zahleh.*

TAKING into account the character and circumstances of the people in the Turkish empire, it is remarkable, not that such excited and lawless violence against Protestant missionaries as is here reported sometimes occurs, but that it has been, of late, so seldom witnessed. It would not seem, from Mr. Benton's narrative, that the central Turkish Government is to be regarded as in any other way blameworthy or accountable for this outrage, than as it is accountable for its own weakness and inefficiency; and there is as yet no evidence, that the proper subordinate officers of that Government will not be ready to do what they can to inflict merited punishment, and prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Generally our missionaries dwell, in very good degree, safely in Turkey, notwithstanding the ignorance, rudeness and customary violence of the people, and the bigotry and fanaticism of ecclesiastics.

It is my unpleasant duty to inform you of the recent expulsion of myself and family from Zahleh, by a mob, on Friday the 13th instant. We removed there on the Wednesday previous, and took possession of a house which we had engaged for a few weeks, without the least disturbance or appearance of opposition from any quarter. Many called to see us, wishing for medicine, and some for Christian knowledge. All seemed friendly and welcomed us with much apparent cordiality. During our twelve years' residence in Syria, (six years at B'ham-dun,) we had never witnessed so much eagerness for religious instruction, and so much apparent preparation of heart in different persons to hear the gospel, as we found at this visit among our friends in Zahleh. We continued our inter-

course with the people till near midnight each day, and from Wednesday to Friday, P. M. anticipated no violence, and received no intimation of the approaching uproar, from our visitors. In the autumn of last year we had spent three days at Zahleh, without any interruption to our missionary labors.

But as we were informed that the Greek Catholic Bishop, and his hundred priests and his council, were consulting together to prevent our residence at Zahleh for any length of time—that they had denounced us in the church, sought to hinder us from engaging a house, and summoned the owner of the house we occupied and commanded him to turn us out of doors—we confined ourselves for the most part to our own premises, receiving those who came to us, distributing medicines, conversing in the most friendly manner, and without controversy giving instruction, and directing all to “the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.”

While thus quietly engaged we heard the report of two guns, and soon the voices of children in the streets, calling loudly for Assaad, our native helper. Presently stones were thrown at the house, and some of them came in at the windows. We immediately went out, and saw a large crowd of boys, with clubs and stones, striking and throwing at us and ordering us to go away. We sought to pacify and send them away, but in vain, and returned into the house. When they rushed into the opposite room, we went in and saw them carrying off our books. We wrested them from their hands, turned them all out of the room, and locked the door. Several men came, friends of order, who dispersed the boys, obliged them to bring back the books, more or less, and for a short time order was restored. But presently a mob of older persons returned, with the children, and renewed the attack with greater violence than before. Several persons were injured, and some resisted unto blood. The owner of our residence at

length came in, with the blood running down his face and clothes, saying: “This is for Christ. You must leave, but my house is your property.” We all felt in the greatest jeopardy of our lives. Then the crowd passed into the room, and with much force and violence seized us, carried us out of the house, amid their clubs and stones, and hurried us, with our children and servants, and attended and followed us, out of the town to Maallika, where we sought and secured the aid and protection of the Turkish authorities.

The next morning, as all our effects remained in Zahleh, I requested an escort of soldiers to accompany me, that I might look after our things there. But as Zahleh is in the pashalic of Beirut, and Maallika in that of Damascus, it was deemed inexpedient to grant my request; and the subject was referred to the consul at Beirut.

#### *Return to B'hamdun.*

Resting on the Sabbath, according to the commandment, and learning that the enemies of the truth had followed us from Zahleh and convened the priests also at Maallika for consultation, and that they had decided, if possible, to expel us from M. ; being assured also by the sheikh at whose house we were guests, that my family could not be safe with him while I was absent, we concluded that, in the circumstances, it was advisable, with the sanction of the Turkish Government, to leave all our property in Zahleh and return to B'hamdun. This we did, without further molestation, on Monday, the 16th instant.

The following day I hastened to Beirut, and reported this outrage, and violation of treaty, to our consul, J. A. Johnson, Esq., who lost no time in bringing it in person, with myself, before the Pasha, and demanding redress and satisfaction. He who has the entire right of direction, will direct the issue, I doubt not, to the furtherance of the gospel and the best interests of his kingdom.



This was the first disturbance I have witnessed in Lebanon, though it was my sixth visit to Zahleh, which is the largest town of this mountain, almost like a city. Its inhabitants are all nominal Christians, mostly of the papal sects, and without other government than that of the Bishop, with his council and priests. The council, as I was informed, declined to concur and act in our expulsion, and cast the responsibility upon the Bishop and his party. In the absence of any civil government, their hatred of the light has excluded and hindered us, for a time, from preaching Christ to much people there.

Some may think that the expulsion of Mr. Dodds, last year, should have dissuaded us from making this visit. But as we had often visited the place since 1853; as it is included in B'hamdûn district and we had repeatedly sent our native helper there, and had many invitations from our friends to come over and visit them; as we needed a change of air, for the benefit of our health and that of our children; and especially, as the proprietor of our house in B'hamdûn desired to occupy some of our rooms during the time of the silk worms; it seemed, in the circumstances, to be at once our duty and our privilege to go and spend a few weeks there. Messrs. Dodds and Beattie had contemplated an early return, and had just spent a night there, and we had no reason to apprehend the least violence to them or other missionaries from the people. But this power of the Bishop, and a hundred Jesuits and priests, must have an end; and many of our friends in that town have entreated us to prosecute and maintain our right of residence—a question of civil right and privilege with us, but of religious toleration and salvation to them.

During the past year, a large family, some forty men, were driven out of Zahleh, and as yet have not been allowed to return. Indeed this town is regarded as already a republic, and independent of the Turkish Government; and this anomalous

position must of course retard the course of justice, and delay the hope and prospect of evangelizing that great multitude of people. We ask for them the earnest prayers of our friends and of the friends of missions in the United States. May the capital of Mount Lebanon soon be open to the missionary, and its many precious souls be speedily converted to the Lord.

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### Northern Armenian Mission.—Turkey.

#### ADRIANOPLE.

LETTER FROM MR. MORSE, APRIL 27, 1859.

MR. MORSE is not able, in this letter, to report very much which is of special interest in regard to the work among Armenians or Bulgarians, at Adrianople. Among the Armenians, "the audience remains about the same, but the truth is obviously gaining ground among the families of the Protestants, and in the community generally." "The Bulgarian printing, notwithstanding the energetic efforts of the committee on the press, at Constantinople, has proceeded slowly," and "the pressure of other duties, as well as insufficient acquaintance with the language," has, as yet, prevented much direct effort for the Bulgarians. At Adrianople, "they are more Hellenized than in any other part of European Turkey, and to the same degree, they are less accessible. But some of them are making special efforts for more freedom and separation from the Greeks. Last year they procured the privilege of having *Bulgarian* services half the time in one of the churches," and they are now asking for the same in another church. In the church already opened for such services, "they read, on certain Sabbaths, our edition of the Bulgarian Testament, and on these days, it is said, the number in attendance is much larger than at other times." During most of the year the missionaries have been without a supply of Testaments in the Bulgarian. The teacher who came thirty miles in the Autumn to procure them for his pupils, has been again on the same errand, and promised to return yet again, after a few months.

#### *A Turkish Student coming to the Light.*

But the most interesting portion of this letter has reference to Turks, and specially to an individual whose case was alluded to in a

letter from Mr. Barnum, published in July. Mr. Morse says :

I mentioned, in October last, a young man from the Pasha's school, taking lessons from our bookseller in Armeno-Turkish. This man, whose name is Saihit Effendi, is about twenty years of age, and one of the most influential members of the senior class. He is from Basina, where he has a young wife. His mother was the daughter of the Pasha, and his father was evidently a person of distinction, and cousin of Abraham Pasha at Constantinople. His parents are both dead and he inherits considerable property. During the winter, this young man has brought to us about forty different persons, mostly young, upon all of whom we have endeavored to make a good impression, and to about half of whom we have given Testaments, as tokens of friendship, conversing upon the subject of religion. We have learned, that in several instances they have read this precious, and to them new book, with much interest. In one case, the whole was read through in six weeks. Saihit Effendi read it through twice in a short time, and is now able to repeat several passages. Of the persons to whom the Testament was given, one is in another school here, six are students in the same school, three are graduates from this school, now in the Government school at Constantinople, but residing here, where they are now spending their vacation, during Ramazan, and most of the others are graduates from the Government schools.

There are some facts of interest communicated to us by our colporters. We might especially mention the son of a bey at Kirk Kelisia, who has been reading the Testament and giving and selling copies to others, and who has once called to see us, while on business here. But we can, at present, only mention more fully the case of Saihit Effendi.

#### *Intercourse with the Missionary.*

The first time we saw this young man

he was in the bookstore, learning to read Armeno-Turkish. He has a love for languages, speaking four or five more or less perfectly; and this was probably the only reason of his wishing to learn this character. I was surprised to see a Turk, and one evidently of rank, in the bookstore, and invited him to call and see us, which he did in the afternoon. This was in the latter part of Autumn. He continued to call, usually with some of his associates, every Friday, which is the only day they are at liberty. We at first looked upon the whole affair as boyish curiosity, but being unwilling to let so good an opportunity of benefiting them, spiritually, pass unimproved, we resolved to speak to them, guardedly. The first time Saihit Effendi came alone, we asked him if he *knew* that the Koran was *true*. He replied only by a pressure of my hand, and said: "If I become a Protestant they will cut off my head. They cut off the heads of soldiers as they cut off the heads of sheep."

He has never said a single word in favor of the Koran, nor expressed any doubt of the truth of Christianity. A few weeks after the above question was put to him, he asked, with apparent earnestness, what it was to become a Christian. We endeavored to instruct him as well as we could, with our imperfect knowledge of Turkish. He prayed, as he now tells me, for sometime, in the name of the Prophet and of Christ also, till he found this would not do, when he prayed in the name of Christ alone. Last week we asked him if he thought his sins were forgiven. He replied: "Yes. God says he will forgive us if we ask in the name of Christ, and I asked him in the name of Christ to forgive my sins." He spoke as if he thought there could be no doubt that God would do just as he had promised in his word, and we hope it may prove a genuine exercise of faith.

#### *Persecution Arising.*

To our great surprise, these young

men called from week to week, in broad day, to visit us, and openly saluted us in the streets. We expected that, sooner or later, something would be done. Ramazan, the great Turkish fast of thirty days, came. Saihit and some others did not observe it. He once attended our public meeting on the Sabbath, which he was unable to do during term time, and in the shop of an Armenian, in the great bazar, he read a tract on salvation, while many Armenians gathered around. Things continued thus, apparently without a breath of air in motion, till Friday, the 15th inst. On that day, one of the students from Constantinople accused him of being a Protestant; and upon going to the school, he was met with the same accusation on every hand, with threats of informing the Pasha. That evening he came to see us, filled with fear of the consequences. We read together select passages of Scripture, and prayed. On Saturday the Zabit (the highest Turkish officer in charge of the schools) came to see him, roughly demanded why he had become a Protestant, said they should send him bound, the following week, to Constantinople, and put him partially under guard. That evening he was able to come and see us, the school not being more than thirty or forty rods distant. He expressed his willingness to die if it was the Lord's will, and he deliberately willed a check of eight or ten thousand dollars, which he had previously put into my hands for safe keeping, to the cause of Christ in Turkey, in case he should be suddenly taken away. Arrangements were also made to despatch a faithful relative, who has read the Testament (he is the one who read it through in six weeks) for his wife, and to dispose of the rest of his property.

The Sabbath was evidently the great day of conflict, in which Satan greatly tried Saihit Effendi. The feelings of a young military officer, who had been accustomed to look forward to distinction, going bound to Constantinople, amid the

taunts of friends and enemies, and when all his previous training had been adverse to the Christian religion, cannot well be appreciated by those whose associations are different. He evidently had wept much, and as he said in the evening, had prayed much. We directed his mind to particular passages of Scripture, mentioned the cases of Daniel, of the three worthies, of Paul and Silas singing in the prison, and of Peter and John, saying we should fear God rather than men; and he himself repeated the verse: "I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear," &c.

#### *Advice given Him.*

Monday he was cheerful. We advised him, as we had done before, by all means to make no attempt to escape, which his enemies would, very likely, desire him to do; as, in this case, he would probably be taken and put to death as a "deserter." And if he should succeed in getting away, he could never return to the country, which, so far as the Turks were concerned, would be equivalent to his death. We told him we had no fear of his public execution, but poison or sickening medicine might be used, when he would be sent to the hospital with instructions "to cure him," which would mean, "to despatch him." He immediately said, the physician of the school had that day called him, felt of his pulse and said he was sick, and he would prepare him some medicine for the morning. After being thus warned, he was ready to reply, laconically, the next morning, that he had no need of medicine; it would rather make him worse than better. He was also advised to take with him his faithful cook, who had served him five years, to eat nothing which was not prepared by him, and to call an English physician in case of sickness.

#### *He is taken to Constantinople.*

Tuesday afternoon we were expecting him to make his last call. The time ar-



rived, but he did not come. Two hours passed and we began to be solicitous, when to our great joy he came, and brought good news of the overruling providence of God. The officer who had immediate charge of him and his class, was a personal friend, and more than once had they read the good book together. The whole class would have to go to Constantinople after Ramazan, and this officer would have to go twice with him and them. He therefore went to the Pasha and demanded that they might all go together, which was granted.

We afterwards had an introduction to this gentleman, and he requested letters of introduction to friends in Constantinople, where he would remain two months. One of the students in the class is also friendly, has read the Testament, and will give any necessary information. During his last days here he went out freely, without interruption, though the whole affair had become known. He purchased a French Testament to give to one of his classmates before his departure, and said he should pray before and for his class on the road. They were unexpectedly delayed and did not leave until Sabbath morning. Six or seven days will be necessary for them to reach Constantinople, whither all necessary information has preceded them.

Abraham Pasha is the relative and family friend of this young man, and to him he addressed a letter before his departure asking his release from military service, and he thinks it will be granted simply on the ground of this request.

#### *Review of the Case.*

In reviewing this case, the overruling providence and grace of God are plainly seen. That such a channel of influence should be opened in such a quarter, and among those who, by education, are rendered more susceptible and intelligent; that the whole affair should be carried to Constantinople, where far more can be done for the young man than here; that

friends should be raised up as the reward of his faithfulness; that, in reference to religious liberty, every thing seems so favorable, the young man being a soldier, placed above the fanatic rabble, and in the hands of Government officers, who are more intelligent and have made professions of liberality and tolerance;—all these things mark the providence of God, and call for the deepest gratitude. Other students have since called to see us, and we have experienced no marks of disrespect, but on the contrary, among the Greeks and Armenians, increased respect and confidence.

#### *Requests for Special Prayer.*

In closing, permit us to ask the prayers of God's people for specific objects:

1st. That this young man and his associates who have received the Testament, may be specially favored and blessed of God. 2d. That the few Protestants here, who have never witnessed any marked displays of God's power, may have the Spirit powerfully poured out upon them. 3d. That our Bulgarian teacher, who is capable, as soon as he shall receive a new heart, of becoming a preacher of the word, may be converted. 4th. That the Jewish teacher, and the two Bulgarian teachers—the one who came for Testaments, and the one present at our February concert—may be converted. And, 5th. That the Bulgarians of this city may be led by the Spirit and providence of God, to look for light to the only source from which it can be obtained. There is wonderful power in specific prayer, and if but one earnest, praying person, however humble, in each congregation, should make each of these cases the subjects of special prayer daily, we believe it would not be long before we should witness the powerful displays of God's grace. God can answer prayer offered in America for those here, as readily as for the nearest neighbor; and it is the privilege of the humblest Christian to be a sharer in this great work.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

LETTER FROM MR. DWIGHT, MAY 11,  
1859.

MR. DWIGHT refers, in this letter, to various incidents and facts, (a part of which have been mentioned by others,) presenting a condensed view of the general aspect of the missionary work at Constantinople. Some of his first statements should call forth sympathy and prayer, as other portions of the letter, especially that relating to missionary children, and the last paragraph, will elicit renewed thanksgiving.

*The Churches.*

We do not yet see a general revival of the work of God here, as I fondly hoped we should. There appear to be obstacles yet in the churches, unremoved. There is a lamentable want of harmonious feeling and action among the members. I fear there are old grudges yet unsettled, and that by these the Spirit of God is prevented from appearing among us with his full power. Nevertheless there are praying souls here, and every now and then incidents occur that give us much encouragement. The work of grace during the past year, in our seminary at Bebek, is a bright page in our history. The students are now having their long vacation, and a number of them are laboring with earnest zeal, in various parts of our field and that of Baghchejuk. We trust the blessing of the Lord will go with them, and that they will every where prove to be great blessings to the people, besides keeping alive the warmth of Christian love in their own hearts.

The congregation in Haskeyu is gradually increasing, and on almost every Sabbath some new individuals are present from the ranks of the Armenians. This is true also, to some extent, in Pera. In the latter place, the native brethren are making a vigorous effort to build a church. In the first place they subscribed largely themselves, considering their fewness and poverty, the whole amount thus raised, or pledged, being about \$1,000. About \$1,500 more have

been subscribed by foreign Protestant residents on the spot, and \$650 in England, up to the present time. More is expected. They have purchased a commodious piece of ground, and they need about \$11,000 more, to enable them to pay fully for the land and erect a plain and substantial church. We all regard this as a most important object, and I am glad to see that an appeal has been made to American Christians for their sympathy and material aid. May God put it into their hearts to give, of their abundance, to aid in this important undertaking.

*Children of the Mission Families.*

We have recently had a communion season, at which two of Mr. Peabody's children, and two of my own, were received, for the first time, to the Lord's table. Others of the missionary children appear to have given their hearts to the Savior, who have not yet come forward. There are some very interesting facts respecting the children of the mission families at Constantinople, which I would here state for the encouragement of Christian parents. There are now living thirty-six children of these families, some of them in America and some here. Of these thirty-six, twenty-eight are either communicants or give us evidence of being truly converted. Of the eight remaining, four are still in infancy and as yet incapable of understanding any thing.

Some twelve or thirteen children of the same families have been called away, and none have yet been removed without leaving evidence that they were truly converted to God. Verily, the Lord has been good to his servants, and we may trust him in time to come.

*The newly-elected Catholics.*

The ex-Patriarch Matteos, who has sometimes been called the founder of the Protestant church in Turkey, (because it was first organized in consequence of his anathemas and persecutions,) has

been lately elected Catholicos of all the Armenians, whose seat is at Etchmiadzin, in Russian Armenia. Three Armenian ecclesiastics, and one Russian general (!) have been sent to escort him to his See; and he is to be carried by the Turks to the Russian shores of the Black Sea, in a steamer of war!

Thus the greatest possible honor is done to a man whose proud and vain heart is tickled by just such attentions and honors as these. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." If this proverb shall prove true in Matteos' case, I fear that his downfall and destruction are very near. I pity the Armenian church that it must have so unworthy a head, and thousands of the Armenians here participate in this feeling and are exceedingly mortified that he has been appointed.

#### *The Student from Adrianople.*

Mr. Dwight mentions the case of the converted Greek priest from Sughut, near Brûsa, some account of whom will be found in letters from Mr. Barnum, in the July Herald. Respecting another Greek he says: "An interesting young Greek here, a merchant's clerk, has lately been very much awakened by the truth, and there is some reason to hope, truly converted. He is ardently desirous of pursuing a course of study, to prepare himself to preach the gospel to his countrymen." The Mohammedan student from Adrianople, the early history of whose case is given so fully in the letter from Mr. Morse, on another page, is then referred to, and the reader will be glad to learn how he had fared, for a time, after reaching Constantinople.

The case of a young Mohammedan who became convinced of the truth in Adrianople, and was sent here under arrest, on charge of having denied the faith and become a Protestant, has recently attracted much of our attention. God's providence has been truly wonderful concerning him. He was put in charge of a Turkish colonel, and sent here by the military authorities, as he was a cadet. But it afterwards turned out that the colonel himself had been reading the New Testament and was very

favorably disposed; and on their arrival in this city, he came himself, with his prisoner, and called upon the missionaries! Subsequently the young man, who being in the military line was obliged to live in a barrack, was removed from one where he was comparatively comfortable to another where he was put to hard work and kept very closely confined, because of his Protestantism. He asked leave, one day, to go out for a few hours, intending to visit us. After questioning him very closely as to where he was going, the officers consented, but sent another soldier with him, to watch him and bring him back. They came together to my house, and I found that his guard was nearly as much inclined to be a Christian as he himself! He had been reading the New Testament.

For a week or two our friend was grievously vexed by the hard work they put upon him in the new barracks to which he had been carried, but the commandant of the place is a high Turkish officer, who has been in England and is exceedingly liberal in his views of religion, (too much so in fact,) and when he was informed respecting the case, through some of the missionaries who had previously known him, he immediately gave orders to have the young man well treated, and now he is at his ease.

At the close of his letter, Mr. Dwight alludes to the general promise of the work among the Turks as follows:

The work among the Turks is looming up, and if not hindered by some untoward event, or by our neglect and sluggishness, it will by and by assume very large proportions. That the Turkish officials through the country have been instructed not to persecute Mohammedans who embrace Christianity, is very evident. The governors of Sivas, Cesarea, and Diarbekir, have to our knowledge, within a short time, and with actual cases before them, openly and publicly declared that a Mohammedan who became a Christian could not be molested.



## BAGHCHEJUK.

LETTER FROM MR. GREENE, MAY 16,  
1859.

AT the close of a letter from Mr. Parsons, in the last number of the Herald, the fact was mentioned, that Mr. Greene had been designated to be associated with him, in the large and interesting field connected with the Baghchejuk station. Mr. Greene writes from Nicomedia, where he has "secured a pleasant and comfortable house," and for a week, when he wrote, had been "enjoying the luxury of home."

*First Impressions.*

My first impressions in regard to this people are, in many respects, agreeable beyond what I anticipated. Especially in some of the inland towns, simplicity of faith, conscientiousness, an eagerness for the truth, and an eagerness to impart it to others, characterize the people. They are quick of apprehension, glad to enjoy the privilege of instruction, industrious, and in most places, temperate. Yet there clearly appears to be a great work still to be done. The people need more light, but above all, they need a quickening conscience to apply the truth already known. Among too many of the members of the city churches, the spirit of worldliness rules. These imperatively need an outpouring of the Holy Ghost, to quicken their spiritual life and lead them justly to prize the gospel of Jesus. And they need to feel that with themselves rests the responsibility of enlightening the minds of their countrymen, and of extending the knowledge of pure religion; that it is *their* duty not only to save their own souls, but to seek the salvation of others.

*Fears of Persecution—Examples.*

In some of the towns connected with this station, persons in whose minds the truth as it is in Jesus has found a lodgment are restrained from acknowledging themselves Protestants by fear of persecution. Not fear of persecution in any organized or legal way—for this is forbidden by the Turkish authorities—but of *mob* per-

secution—of being driven from home and separated from friends, of suffering the loss of worldly goods, or injury in their persons.

On the first Sabbath of this month, while Mr. Parsons was conducting a religious service with about twenty Protestant brethren and sisters in the town of Ovajuk, an excited crowd, principally of women, surrounded the house where they were assembled, and finally succeeded, by their tumultuous proceedings, in breaking up the meeting.

A few weeks ago, about twenty persons in each of the towns of Geol Dagh and Mooratchai, wrote to Mr. Parsons, expressing their readiness to declare themselves Protestants if only they could have a religious teacher, and offering to furnish a place for worship, if one could be sent. To both of these towns two native brethren accordingly proceeded; but so strong was the feeling against them on the part of the Armenians of the old church, that from one of the towns they were driven away, while they were starved out of the other. Yet it is not an unimportant circumstance, that they remained in the latter place long enough to dispose of six copies of the word of God. Prudence and courage are indispensable prerequisites in the work of preaching Christ in this region.

*Colporters.*

Recently, five students have come from Bebek seminary, to do work as colporters in the towns of this field. On the evening before they started on their tours, the brethren of the Nicomedia church assembled at our house to counsel them, and commend them to the care of a gracious heavenly Father. It was a pleasant, and, we hope, profitable season. Encouraging news from one of the companies has already been received.

And so the work goes on. It is a great, a holy work. Precious is the privilege of engaging in it. It demands patient and loving hearts, and willing hands. Who is sufficient for these things?

## Southern Armenian Mission.—Turkey.

## STATION REPORTS.

REPORTS from most of the stations of the Southern Armenian mission have been received, but as communications from the different missionaries, published from time to time during the year, have mentioned most of the facts of special interest, a very brief abstract only of these reports will be presented here.

## Marash.

At this station, "the number of Protestants has been much increased. It is thought that the community numbered, at the end of the year, not less than 900 persons," of whom about 550 were males, and 180 tax payers. The schools for boys and girls have had the same teachers as the previous year. The average number of names of boys on the monthly roll, has been 149, and of girls 49. The people have paid more than half the expenses of the schools, and have contributed for other objects—"support of the poor," "expenses of chapel," "diffusion of the gospel," "house of worship at Killis," and "their own house of worship"—\$540. Yet, under various taxations and oppressions, "many have found it very difficult, and others impossible, to obtain sufficient food for their families."

"In the early part of the year, a sermon was preached Sabbath morning at the first chapel, when the congregations were united, and at noon and in the afternoon in both the chapels." Subsequently, catechetical classes in both chapels, for the whole congregation, were substituted for the noon sermon. There is also a Sabbath school for boys in the first chapel immediately after the morning service, and one for girls at Mr. Perkins's study; making "four flourishing Sabbath schools," numbering, in all, 600 persons. The church increased during the year 1858, from 49 to 98, (i. e. it was just doubled,) and in March last, 37 more were added to it by profession; making 86 in all, (84 by profession,) since the beginning of 1858. The "spiritual state of the church generally has been pretty good." A firman for the building of a house of worship had just been received from Constantinople, when the report was written, but some opposition was made and the order for building had not yet been given.

Respecting the out-stations, it is reported that at *Albustan*, (where a small church was organized in June, 1848,) the Protestant community has more than doubled, numbering

70 at the close of the year 1858. But the Protestants are ill-treated by the authorities. At *Yarpuz* "there has been encouraging progress. Several families have been added, increasing the community to 30 souls." At *Kishifti* little encouragement was found, and that place is not now occupied as an out-station.

## Antioch.

"The working force of this station has been increased by the addition of another mission family," (Mr. and Mrs. Powers.) Dr. Pratt was also at Antioch during the winter. "The little Protestant community remains much the same." "The congregation has numbered from twenty to thirty, and has been characterized by marked attention to instruction." No church has yet been formed. "Perhaps the most important part of the labor of this station during the year, has been the instruction of a theological class" of seven.

The work at *Bilias*, an out-station, has been steadily progressing. "The congregations now average over a hundred. The church has received an addition of five members, of whom two are women." A Protestant community has been formally set off from the Armenians. At *Kessab*, various circumstances have occasioned several changes as to a resident native preacher; but "the readiness of the brethren there to get along in this half deserted way," and to "deny themselves for the sake of the theological class," is mentioned as worthy of commendation. The church received 21 new members in 1858, (making the whole number at the close of the year 97,) and 10 more were admitted at a recent communion season. The school has continued to flourish. It numbered 86 in December, and "schools and missionary labor among the scattered population around *Kessab* have produced their usual results." "The brethren of *Kessab* very much need a new place of worship."

Hopes expressed a year ago respecting *Adana* have not been realized, though a few additions have been made to the Protestant community there. In *Tarsus*, also, it is, as yet, "a time of seed-sowing, and not of fruit-gathering."

## Aleppo.

Respecting this station Dr. Pratt reports :

During the year just passed, it has not been permitted to your missionary to reside for any considerable portion of time in Aleppo itself. One month immedi-

ately following the last annual meeting, and two weeks in August with his family, with three weeks alone, at different times, make up the whole. Nor has the place had the benefit of regular helpers. At times with inferior men, at times alone, it has struggled on, and we have almost no good report concerning it. The sad difficulties reported last year are not healed. Two church-members have been excommunicated, and are, long since, separated from us. One of them, however, manifests some signs of softening. On the other hand, the two individuals implicated at first, have not conducted themselves discreetly, and are not now willing to take a proper position before the church and community. One man, however, not a member of the church, has died during the year, giving cheering evidence of a living faith. One of the new comers also is an Arabic-speaking, middle-aged man, of unusual seriousness of character. The audience at Sabbath services, composed in large part of strangers, numbers from 30 to 50. During the year we have commenced a school, and in addition to Protestant children, have several from the Armenians, the whole, however, being only twelve. Still we hope this will be an entering wedge. Education is appreciated in Aleppo, and it is believed that more use of it ought to be made there.

We resided at Killis nearly three months in the summer, but did not find the climate as salubrious as we hoped. The principal event of the year there, is the completion of their church, a neat and commodious place of worship, which on Tuesday, the 12th of April, was dedicated to the service of God and the preaching of the blessed gospel, missionaries from Aintab, Marash and Oorfa, taking part in the services. Hardly a Sabbath has passed since it was opened, without many hearers, both men and women, from among the Mussulmans, who in this place are remarkably ready to manifest friendly feelings. The church

is built of stone throughout, both walls and roof, is about forty feet square, and admits of easy extension in length whenever this may be necessary.

#### Oorfa.

At this station "there has been evident progress." At the close of the year 1857 the average congregation was 22, at the close of 1858 it was 33, and from March 20 to April 10, 1859, it was 57. The number and the proportion of females attending is also increasing. The school has increased from 7 to 29 boys. There have been no additions to the church, and three of the seven members do not give, it is thought, very satisfactory evidence of Christian character; yet there are several in the congregation of whom much hope is entertained that they are the children of God. At the out-station *Adiaman*, the Sabbath congregation has increased to about 40, and for the last few months there has been a school there numbering 18 pupils, of whom three or four are girls. The missionaries think it will be of advantage to their health to spend at least a portion of the summer at *Adiaman*, in and around which place there is a large field for effort. At *Severek* also, "there has been much increase within the last three months, so that for some weeks the congregation averaged 40, of whom 10 were females." No other out-stations have been occupied.

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### Zulu Mission.—South Africa.

#### ANNUAL LETTER.

In reporting for the year 1858, the missionaries among the Zulus first record their grateful sense of the Divine goodness, in that none of their number had been removed by death during the year, and but one member of their families—an infant child of Mr. Mellen. "Our hearts have also been made glad," they say, "by the recent return of our brother, Rev. A. Grout, and his family, from the United States, with, as we hope and trust, renewed health." They then remark:

But while we feel our hands strengthened and our hearts encouraged by this event, we call to mind the fact that another missionary brother of our number, (Rev. D. Lindley,) is about to leave us for a time, having already arranged to do so. We also remember one of our stations which has long been destitute, for



want of a man to occupy it, and call to mind four or five other places, where fields worthy to be occupied are inviting us to enter, two or three of which could be occupied with Government consent, and most probably with an allowance of land, if we had the men to occupy them. And on account of these places, where it is very desirable that we should have stations, and because we expect soon to part with one, and perhaps ere long, with others whose health may require their withdrawal, we make our earnest appeal to the Prudential Committee, and through them to the churches, to send us more missionaries.

We also desire to record with gratitude the fact, that we have enjoyed peace and tranquillity in this colony, (in the parts near us,) during the year, and, consequently, a time comparatively favorable for the prosecution of mission labors among the people.

#### *Civilization—Lands appropriated by Colonists.*

With regard to the progress of the natives at and near our stations in civilization, we notice a constant improvement. There are increasingly more who go clad, and more who build upright houses, and own cattle and wagons and agricultural implements; and there is advance with reference to the kinds and the quantity of articles produced by their labor.

About eighty upright native houses, it is said, are now to be seen in the mission field, "some of them good and convenient, and several of burnt bricks." The station natives have among them about four hundred oxen, with a number of wagons and carts; and besides cultivating for their own use, some of them plant sugar-cane, arrow-root, and other articles of produce, for the market.

Within the past year the Government has been active in appropriating, and causing the coast lands to be surveyed for companies and individuals. This process has gone on till all the land about us, not previously appropriated, has been taken up. This of course confines the natives to the old locations and station

reserves, except as they stay by sufferance on the property of others. It has caused great changes, and will continue to do so. One effect which we look for from this appropriation of the lands about us, from the settlement of white men in our vicinity, on every side, and the consequent expenditure of money for labor and appliances, is a stimulating of the native mind to labor and learn and acquire means, and the creating of new wants. Another effect which we anticipate is, that the natives will be gathered in greater numbers on our station reserves, and thus made more accessible. A third natural effect, which we hope may be counteracted by the labors of missionaries and others, would be the evil influence upon natives which always seems to attend the occupation of a country by a more civilized and powerful race.

#### *Schools.*

At the several stations, there have been, most of the time during the year, in all, ten schools. Five native teachers have been employed, and five schools were taught by missionaries, "for a small part of the day." The aggregate number of pupils is 210.

Our seminary for the natives has been in session three months during the latter part of the year. It was suspended about a year and a half since, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Rood; and as he did not recover strength sufficient for the labor of teaching, and his colleague, Mr. McKinney, has also felt unable to take the school, the mission, at the meeting in September last, removed it temporarily, to Mr. Tyler's station, and he has taken charge of it up to the present time. But at the late meeting, (Feb. 9th and 10th, 1859,) it has been again suspended, Mr. Tyler being unable to resume it for some months to come. It is hoped, also, that at the time of our next meeting, we may be able to move it back again to Amanzimtote.

The school has suffered much, in various respects, by these interruptions. The scholars who have attended it the

present year, have not been in all cases such as we could wish. Some of those who had previously been connected with it, who were pious and promising young men, and were designing to complete a regular course of study, have, during the suspension, entered into other engagements which have prevented their return, so that we have been compelled to receive, in part, a younger and less advanced class of pupils. Some of the old scholars, however, have been in the school, and some of the new ones are promising boys. Altogether, there have been thirteen pupils the past year.

#### *The Press.*

Our press has been transferred, by direction of the mission, from Amanzimtote, where it had been stored for some years, to the Umsunduzi station, and printers have been engaged who are to do our printing under the direction of Mr. L. Grout, as chairman of the printing committee. There are now several works ready for the press, and needed, soon, for the use of the mission; among which we may name a Spelling-book, the Acts of the Apostles, and translations of several other books of the Bible, which are now nearly ready. The Zulu Grammar, prepared by Mr. L. Grout, by request of the mission, is also about to be printed, but this will be done partly at Government expense and partly by subscription.

#### *The Churches.*

While we cannot say that there is a state of unusual interest in matters of religion at all our stations, we can say that there seems to be more than usual interest at two of them at least, Umvoti and Ifumi. And we are not without encouraging signs at all, or nearly all, the stations. We are thus reminded that the Lord has not forgotten us nor his work here. Oh that he might remember us still, and with greater signs of his favor.

We have seven mission churches, with a membership of 186. Two hundred and eighteen, in all, have been received since the churches were formed; and as several have been removed by death, the number of those excommunicated will appear to have been comparatively small. Within the last year, ten persons have been received to the churches, and seven have been excommunicated. At one of our stations there are now eight or ten candidates for admission to the church, at another there are four giving evidence of piety, and at several there are quite a number of hopeful cases. Though we cannot report that the Lord has done as great things for us as he has done for some places, we yet feel that he has helped us, and we trust that he will help us in the future. Our prospects as a mission were never brighter.

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### Miscellany.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

"*The Life and Times of Carey, Marshman, and Ward; Embracing the History of the Serampore Mission. By John Clark Marshman.*" Two vols. 8vo.

In many respects this is a very valuable work. The author, a son of the late Dr. Marshman, (one of the persons of whose life and times he treats,) long a resident in Hindostan, and editor of the *Friend of India*, has obviously made himself master of his subject, and presents it impartially, but from a fully Christian point of view. One of the

first impressions upon the mind of the reader as he commences the book is, that he is to be led along in his investigations by "the strong man armed,"—an impression which adds not a little to the pleasure of reading. For the popular mind, at least on this side of the Atlantic, the work is perhaps too full in its details of the facts connected directly, and in some cases indirectly, with the history of the Serampore mission. Portions of it are more particularly adapted for the perusal of intelligent and thoughtful persons specially connected with, or interested in, the work of missions. By such readers it will be found

eminently suggestive and instructive, and for a well furnished missionary library it is indispensable.

But, on the other hand, nearly all readers, who feel any interest in such subjects, will find large portions of the work, and especially of the first volume, fitted to afford them not instruction and religious profit only, but great pleasure, in the perusal. The "old men" who remember the beginnings of the missionary work, will have their impressions of facts connected with those beginnings vividly and pleasantly revived as they read; and middle aged and younger persons, who have only indistinct impressions of what was the state of feeling sixty or seventy years ago, will find here enough to cure them at once of any disposition they may have to feel that "the former times were better than these." The facts which are brought to view in regard to the struggles, first of Carey and the few who sympathized with him, against not indifference only, but strong prejudice, in the church and among ministers; and then, for many years, of the same zealous and devoted Carey and his associates in India, and their coadjutors at home, with the bitter hostility abroad and in England, on the part of private individuals and of the government of the East India company, to all missionary efforts—all attempts to Christianize or even to enlighten the natives of Hindostan—may well excite rejoicing and thanksgiving in view of the change which has been wrought. It is well, in the midst of present perplexities and embarrassments connected with the prosecution of this work, and when pained and humbled by the present indifference of many even among Christians towards it, to be taken back, as we are by this work, to the time (only about seventy years ago!) when Carey, having modestly suggested in a minister's meeting, as a topic for discussion, "The duty of Christians to attempt the spread of the gospel among heathen nations," was met by the stern rebuke of the senior Mr. Ryland, who, "springing on his feet, denounced the proposition with a frown, and thundered out: 'Young man, sit down. When God pleases to convert the heathen, he will do it without your aid or mine.'" And even Andrew Fuller, who very soon entered with deep interest into Mr. Carey's feelings, and was for the remainder of his life the main pillar of the missionary enterprise among the Baptists of Great Britain, was at this time "startled by the boldness and novelty of the proposal, and described his feelings as resembling those of the unbelieving courtier in Israel: 'If the Lord would make windows in heaven might

this thing be.'" The times of such ignorance, we may humbly hope, "God winked at," but deeply grateful should we be, that in the Christian church such times are past.

The book before us is full of instruction, in its exhibitions of such ignorance and prejudice; in its history of the many years of virulent opposition to all evangelizing efforts in India; of the restrictions and prohibitions imposed upon the missionaries; the refusals to permit others to come; the expedients resorted to by missionaries and their friends to procure and retain laborers; the actual sending away by the government of some, and the attempts to send away others who had come, (by way of the United States when they could not get a passage directly from England); and the repeated struggles in the English Parliament to secure a change of policy, in connection with renewals of the charter of the East India Company. It is equally suggestive and instructive, as a history of early missionary efforts, showing the many lessons which missionaries and their directors had to learn, as to the best methods of proceeding; the character of laborers who might safely be sent abroad; the way the missions should be organized, supported, and directed; and the native agency to be employed. Sometimes we may be surprised at mistakes which were made, and again we are interested and pleased to see how much of wisdom was given to men who had so little experience, either their own or that of others, to guide them.

But the great interest and the hallowed influence of the work, gather around the presentation of the life and character, the earnest zeal, the abundant labors, the disinterested benevolence, and the success, of those noble pioneers in modern missions, "Carey, Marshman, and Ward." It is well said, towards the close of the second volume:

"The Serampore mission, of which the last of the founders was now laid in the grave, may be said to belong to the heroic age of missions, and the interest which is attached to it, will continue to increase with the future triumph of Christian truth in India. At the period when it was established, the public authorities, both in India and England, were opposed, on political grounds, to every attempt to introduce religious or secular knowledge into the country. It was the zeal, fortitude, and perseverance of Dr. Carey and his two colleagues, which were mainly instrumental in inducing higher and more improved principles of policy; and the objects which they labored, amidst every discouragement, to promote, are now admitted to be the objects for which India has been committed, in the course of Providence, to the guardianship of England. Those who first moved in this



undertaking have well deserved the gratitude of every Indian philanthropist. The mission was established by three men of humble lineage, 'apostates,' as their opponents delighted to term them, from the last and the loom; but of sterling genius. They were brought together by unforeseen circumstances, and when their infant establishment was threatened with extinction by their own government, were providentially provided with an asylum in a foreign settlement till the storm had blown over. A unity of object produced a unanimity of sentiment which has rarely been surpassed. Every private feeling and every individual predilection was merged in the prosecution of a great public undertaking, which they pursued with unabated energy to the end of their lives. They were exactly fitted for mutual co-operation. They were all imbued with the same large and comprehensive views, the same animation and zeal, and the same peculiar disinterestedness. Their united energies were consecrated to the service of religion, for the promotion of which they were enabled, by severe and protracted labors, to contribute a sum, which, at the close of the mission, was found to amount to eighty thousand pounds sterling."

"The Serampore missionaries never considered themselves but as the simple pioneers of Christian improvement in India; and it is as pioneers that their labors are to be estimated. In the infancy of modern missions, it fell to their lot to lay down and exemplify the principles on which they should be organized, and to give a right direction to missionary efforts. They were the first to enforce the necessity of translating the Scriptures into all the languages of India. Their own translations were necessarily and confessedly imperfect; but some imperfections may be forgiven to men who produced the first editions of the New Testament in more than thirty of the oriental languages and dialects, and thus gave to the work of translation that impulse which has never subsided. They were the first to insist on the absolute exclusion of caste from the native Christian community and church. They established the first native schools for heathen children in the north of India, and organized the first college for the education of native catechists and itinerants. They printed the first books in the language of Bengal, and laid the foundation of a vernacular library. They were the first to cultivate and improve that language and render it the vehicle of national instruction. They published the first native newspaper in India, and the first religious periodical work. In all the departments of missionary labor and intellectual improvement they led the way, and it is on the broad foundation which they laid, that the edifice of modern Indian missions has been erected."

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 "Missionary Residence and Travel in Eastern Africa."

TURNER & Co., London, are preparing for publication, in one volume 8vo., 400 to 500 pages, uniform with Dr. Livingstone's Travels, and accompanied by a map and illustrations, a "Narrative of Missionary Residence and Travel in Eastern Africa,

during the years 1837—55. By J. L. Krapf, Ph. D., one of the Agents of the Church Missionary Society in Abyssinia and the Equatorial Countries of Eastern Africa."

This promises to be a work of great interest. The prospectus says:

"Dr. Krapf has long been known as a missionary of the highest zeal and self-devotedness, and as an explorer and discoverer of the first rank among the many who of late years have labored to elucidate the obscurities of African geography and ethnology. The present volume will be acceptable at once to the friends of missions, to those interested in geographical discoveries, and to the lovers of adventure. Few missionaries have undergone greater sufferings, and been exposed to greater perils, than those first fully disclosed in this work as having been voluntarily fronted by Dr. Krapf. The value of his geographical discoveries it is scarcely possible to over-estimate. To them we owe the recent journeys of Lieutenants Burton and Speke in the regions of Eastern Africa south of the Equator,—the reports of whose travels have stimulated a curiosity which the publication of the present work will in many respects satisfy. The land journeys of Dr. Krapf in Eastern Africa extended to upwards of nine thousand miles, and were made mostly on foot—for the luxury of oxen, enjoyed by Dr. Livingstone, was beyond the reach of the German missionary in his travels from the coast into the interior.

"The work opens with an interesting account of the author's childhood and youth, and of the influences and circumstances under which he was led to embrace the vocation of a missionary. Then follows a narrative of his missionary travels and residence in Abyssinia. Although Abyssinia has been frequently described, by travelers and residents more and less recent, yet this portion of the volume will be found to contain much that is novel and important. The friends of missions will peruse with interest the pages which portray the workings of priestcraft in Shoa, the obstacles thrown in the way of Protestant effort by the intrigues of Romanism, the causes which led to the overthrow of the Abyssinian mission, and the perils, very nearly issuing in martyrdom, escaped by Dr. Krapf, in his farewell journey through a land which, though nominally Christian, had been led to reject him. By the geographer and ethnographer this section of the work will be found valuable, from the detailed information which it communicates respecting the unexplored countries to the south of Abyssinia and the various races which inhabit them, especially the great family of the Gallas, whom Dr. Krapf terms the Germans of Eastern Africa, and to the knowledge of whom his personal researches have contributed a number of new and striking facts.

"Two things may be said of Dr. Krapf, which can be affirmed of no other modern African traveler. He has traversed Abyssinia from north to south and from east to west; and further, he has explored the whole coast of Eastern Africa, from Suez to the 10th degree of South latitude, and inspected every place of importance to be found on it.

Such journeys and voyages would alone bestow a high value on a volume like the present one, which communicates their most important results. But more than this, the large and interesting country which stretches from the Equator to the 5th degree of South latitude was, from the Eastern coast inwards, all but a *terra incognita*, until it was traversed, on foot, by Dr. Krapf, and by his colleague and fellow-worker, the missionary Rebmann, whose experiences are also included in this work. \* \* \* Rebmann's three journeys to Dschagga, Krapf's two journeys to Usambara, and two more to Ukambani, in the course of which they explored regions and visited—Bible in hand and Gospel on lip—populations never before seen by European, have rarely been exceeded in interest—religious, adventurous, and geographical. The story of Dr. Krapf's abandonment and wanderings in the wilderness, during his second journey to Ukambani, carries the reader back to the old days of adventurous

travel. Scarcely, in the whole annals of modern missionary effort, has there been anything equal to the spectacle displayed in this section of the volume, of two individuals, each isolated, pursuing again and again, on foot, without external encouragement of any kind, and in the face of every possible obstacle, journeys among ignorant and savage heathen, far away from help, or the hope of help, and confiding solely in the guidance and support of Providence. The splendid geographical and ethnological results which were among the rewards of these daring pilgrimages will be found fully chronicled, for the first time, in the present volume. The great snow-mountains, which are now the subjects of so much controversy, are here treated of with an amplitude of detail furnishing the most authentic data for the interesting discussion which has been raised, or resuscitated, by the recent journeys of Lieutenants Burton and Speke in Eastern Africa."

## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

### Recent Intelligence.

SHANGHAI.—A heavy affliction has fallen upon the mission at Shanghai, and upon all the missionary band in China, as well as upon relatives and friends in the United States. One of the most promising of the missionaries of the Board in China, one of whom high hopes were entertained, has been removed. Mr. Aitchison writes:

Another watchman on the walls of Zion has fallen at his post. Another saint has taken his place among the blood-washed throng that cast their crowns at the Redeemer's feet. Our beloved brother Macy "fell asleep" on the morning of April 9th, at twenty-five minutes before seven o'clock. The disease, with which he was attacked on Friday, the 25th of March, proved to be one of the worst forms of *confuent small-pox*. Every thing which human skill and kindness could suggest was done to prevent the fatal termination of a malady whose *progress* can never be arrested, but all proved unavailing. His sufferings were at times very great, but grace enabled him to triumph over them. From the first, he fully appreciated the danger of his situation, and while hoping to live made all needful arrangements for death. His intellect was clear and unclouded up to the last night, when, under the combined influence of opiates and weakness, he sunk into a semi-stupor which continued till he passed from among us. Through the whole course of his illness he uttered no murmur—he felt no fear. All was peace and serenity. His mind was filled with exalted and comforting views of the perfections of God and the love of Christ, and these were the themes which oftenest employed his tongue. But I have no time at present to mention the particulars of those last days, or to notice the traits of his character. These must be reserved for another time, and perhaps another pen. O that the

stirring appeals which our beloved brother addressed to the young men of America, during the last year, may bring some of them here, to fill our thinning ranks!

FUH-CHAU.—Mr. Peet mentions the admission to the church, on the first Sabbath in April, of a female about seventy years of age. He gives an interesting account of services on a previous Sabbath, especially of addresses, or preaching, by young native converts, after the regular services had been performed by missionaries. And referring to the April monthly concert, he says:

I was much pleased with the prayers offered by native converts. They were intelligent, scriptural, earnest and appropriate. My own mind was much affected in view of the great change that had taken place here in the minds of the people towards us and our work. A few years ago, had we been assembled thus, the whole city had been in an uproar, greater than that at Ephesus when Paul was there; nor would it have been put down by one, or even all of the magistrates in Fuh-chau, till the excited multitude had torn down the house to its foundations, and driven us away from this place of prayer and praise. A few years since, in that immediate neighborhood, we encountered stoning and violence in visiting the place where we now reside; nor could the magistrate protect us there for a time after it was first rented. But now, how great the change in all these respects! There is now a sentiment abroad in the community, and it is daily becoming more common, and better understood and observed, that Christianity is a religion not to be hooted at or treated lightly, either by the people or their rulers. Its claims as the only true religion, having no fellowship with any other, and demanding the homage and service of every individual, are becoming more extensively understood and acknowledged among the people.



MADRAS.—Mr. Hunt writing (April 26) respecting the arrival of the missionary company by the Como, says:

The "Como" has brought a blessing to us which may be reckoned among the reflex influences of missions. As speedily after the arrival of the brethren as possible, a public meeting, by previous arrangement of the Missionary Conference, was convened, to hear from them accounts of the great work in America. In the morning of the same day the Missionary Conference gave them a breakfast. This was followed by a long prayer and conference meeting, the brethren talking freely, and giving us information which we had not been able to get from the papers. So interested did all become, that a general weekly prayer meeting was at once resolved upon, and was announced that evening (Wednesday) at the public meeting, for the following Friday, from seven to eight in the evening. Two such meetings have now been held, and they have been very successful. Every one seems to feel that a blessing is on the wing even for us! Do send more such men as fast as you can. The call is like that when seven thunders uttered their voices. The country is wide, wide open, and if the good Lord only pours out his Holy Spirit upon the people, how soon will they be seen forsaking their dumb idols. It is only the blessed Comforter we want.

In another letter, dated May 7, Mr. Hunt speaks of an enterprise started by the missionaries at Madras, for distributing extensively among the people a Tamil Almanac, containing appropriate information on various topics, and "interspersed with Christian lyrics and saving truth." He writes:

Now is our time to work upon the people by tract distribution. I am sure, from personal experience in distributing weekly in my field, that the people are in a most interesting state. They receive tracts readily and tease us for them. On one occasion some Brahmins pleased themselves by tearing up the tracts given them, and strewing them in our way as we returned, (myself and Mr. Duthie, of the London Missionary Society.) But this is to be expected of Brahmins! The Dyers, the Weavers, and the general people, show no such symptoms. We are attempting to place a tract in every house in the villages north of Black Town, for ten miles. Rev. Mr. Vickers, of the Church Missionary Society, was with me last week Saturday. Often a beloved physician of the [Scotch] Free Church joins me in this work, and we all feel alike encouraged and animated. O what a thing it would be if God should pour out the Spirit upon us here, and upon the heathen! And I dare not doubt that he will, and it may be not many days hence. \* \* \* Who knows but the work has already commenced? The mere movement of the mulberry leaves was enough for the eye of faith in former times. That we are stirred up in Madras is certain, and the prospect is encouraging. I heard yesterday, through the Bible Society's Agent, that there had been three conversions in the jail at Madura, and that there was quite an excitement among the prisoners on the subject of salvation.

ASSYRIA.—Mr. Walker writes from Diarbekir: "Our congregations are large and attentive. At times our chapel is quite crowded, and we think of making another extension soon, in the shape of a gallery. Three persons, (two men and one woman,) giving very pleasing evidence of a new birth, were received to our church, April 4. The church now numbers sixty." "We look with confidence for a reinforcement this season. Our claim appears to us strong and just, and we think the churches will acknowledge it to be so, and send us their sons."

NORTHERN ARMENIANS.—Mr. Van Lennep wrote from Tocat, April 12. He had recently removed, with his family, to his "own hired house," but from want of furniture and the means of keeping warm, they were still living in one room. He speaks gratefully of the kindness of missionary friends, in lending furniture and supplying their immediate necessities, and makes special mention of his obligations to the Armenian who so kindly invited the family to his house after the fire, and exerted himself to supply their wants. "We remained in his house," he writes, "nearly a month, with a sick child most of the time. His kindness, since, has been unremitted, and in his anxiety to aid us to regain comfort, he has just presented us with a fine cow, as a token of his affection, he says." Our brother also speaks of a "tenderness among some of the people, and a spirit of inquiry among others" which makes him "wistfully long, not without hope," for spiritual blessings.

Mr. Richardson of Arabkir, wrote May 6, that the opening of the new chapel, in October last, had operated very favorably upon their congregation. "Up to the present time, new faces are seen at almost every service." Two preaching services are held every Sabbath, and a Bible class at noon, "for the whole congregation." "These Bible lessons are being greatly blessed to the people." At every communion service since the dedication, new members have been received to the church;—in January four, in March three, and in May three. "The church roll has increased, in three years, from eleven to forty-seven."

WEST AFRICA.—Mr. Bushnell wrote April 5, that not much of special interest had occurred since his previous letter was sent, though several of the members of the mission had suffered more or less from illness. At the communion season in April, Samuel Spring, a Baka boy from Nengenenge, was received to the church. Intelligence had been



received of the death, after a very short illness, of Rev. George McQueen, of the Presbyterian mission at Corisco. "King Glass died last Friday—an old man, full of years, but a heathen, without hope beyond the grave."

## DONATIONS.

RECEIVED IN JUNE.

## MAINE.

|                                                                  |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cumberland co. Aux. So. F. Blake, Tr.                            |              |
| Brunswick,                                                       | 62 00        |
| Brownfield, Mr. Wentworth,                                       | 5 00         |
| Falmouth, Ladies' Assco.                                         | 11 62        |
| Gorham, Cong. ch. 67; Rev. William Warren, 50;                   | 117 00       |
| Portland, 3d cong. ch. and so. m. c. 78,44; Rev. Mr. Skinner, 5; | 83 44        |
| West Minot, Cong. ch.                                            | 10 00—289 06 |
| Franklin co. Aux. So. Rev. I. Rogers, Tr.                        |              |
| Weld, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.                                    | 7 00         |
| Lincoln co. Aux. So. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr.                  |              |
| Bath, Central ch. E. Clapp, Jr.                                  | 20 00        |
| Newcastle, 2d cong. ch.                                          | 40 00        |
| Rockland, Miss A. F. J.                                          | 1 00         |
| South Thomaston, Mrs. J. Newell,                                 | 1 00         |
| Wisasset, Rev. J. G. Merrill,                                    | 2 00—61 00   |
| Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. P. Duren, Tr.                          |              |
| Bangor, Hammond st. cong. ch.                                    | 50 00        |
| Brewer Village, Cong. ch. and so.                                | 54 70        |
| Garland, Cong. ch.                                               | 12 00—116 70 |
| York co. Conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.                   |              |
| Kennebunk, 2d cong. ch. and so. coll. and m. c.                  | 82 00        |
| Lebanon Centre, Cong. ch.                                        | 50 00        |
| Saco, 1st cong. ch. and so. 37,39; m. c. 71,84;                  | 109 23       |
| Sanford, J. Storer,                                              | 50 00—291 23 |
|                                                                  | 767 93       |

|                                                                      |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Castine, Gent. 99,50; la. 38,55; to cons. Mrs. PHEBE HOLMES an H. M. | 138 05      |
| Eastport, A poor widow, 1; S. D. H. 1;                               | 2 00        |
| North Waterford, W. W. Green,                                        | 15 00       |
| Orland, Cong. ch. and so.                                            | 20 00       |
| Rockport,                                                            | 4 45        |
| Waterford, Mrs. O. Hale, senior,                                     | 11 00       |
| Unknown,                                                             | 2 00—192 50 |
|                                                                      | 960 49      |

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

|                                                                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cheshire co. Aux. So. D. W. Buckminster, Tr.                                                         |              |
| Keene, A young man,                                                                                  | 1 00         |
| Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr.                                                             |              |
| Francestown, Cong. ch. m. c.                                                                         | 8 76         |
| Greenfield, Cong. ch.                                                                                | 5 00         |
| Hollis, Cong. ch.                                                                                    | 50 00        |
| Merrimack, do.                                                                                       | 44 25        |
| Pelham, Gent's asso. 31; Miss ABIAH CUTTER, to cons. herself an H. M. 100;                           | 131 00       |
|                                                                                                      | 239 01       |
| Less commission,                                                                                     | 18 97—220 04 |
| Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.                                                              |              |
| Concord, East cong. ch. 36; Abel Manning, 50;                                                        | 86 00        |
| Hookset, Cong. ch.                                                                                   | 5 00—91 00   |
| Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr.                                                           |              |
| Derry, Miss J. H.                                                                                    | 5 00         |
| Hampstead, Cong. ch. m. c.                                                                           | 9 00         |
| Kingston, Cong. ch. and so.                                                                          | 10 00        |
| Plaistow and No. Haverhill, Cong. ch. and so. wh. and prev. dona. to cons. MOSES C. KIMBALL an H. M. | 15 00—39 00  |
| Strafford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.                                                              |              |
| Great Falls, 1st cong. ch. and so.                                                                   | 12 00        |
| Tamworth, Cong. ch. and so. gent. 33,75; la. 22,75; wh. with prev. dona. to cons. EBENEZER MARS-     |              |

|                                                                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| TON an H. M.                                                                                            | 55 50      |
| Wolfboro', Cong. ch. and so.                                                                            | 8 10—76 63 |
|                                                                                                         | 427 64     |
| Legacies.—Francestown, John Todd, by C. V. Dearborn and Austin R. Todd, ex'trs, 722,51; less 1 expense, | 721 51     |
|                                                                                                         | 1,149 15   |

## VERMONT.

|                                                                                                  |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr.                                                       |              |
| Lyndon, Cong. ch. and so.                                                                        | 28 43        |
| Chittenden co. Aux. So. E. A. Fuller, Tr.                                                        |              |
| Essex, Cong. ch. m. c. 5; a friend, 5;                                                           | 10 00        |
| Franklin co. Aux. So. C. F. Safford, Tr.                                                         |              |
| Enosburgh, George and Elmira Adams, to cons. MICAH H. STONE, of Burlington, an H. M.             | 100 00       |
| Orleans co. Aux. So. Rev. A. R. Gray, Tr.                                                        |              |
| Derby, Cong. ch. and so.                                                                         | 8 46         |
| Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr.                                                             |              |
| Benson, Cong. ch. and so. 37,25; m. c. 30,51;                                                    | 67 76        |
| Wallingford, Cong. ch.                                                                           | 16 00—83 76  |
| Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.                                                               |              |
| Bellows Falls, Cong. ch. and so.                                                                 | 13 50        |
| Brattleboro', Central ch. and so. gent. 101; la. 49,22; m. c. 44,44;                             | 194 66       |
| East Westminster, Cong. ch. and so.                                                              | 21 45        |
| Grafton, M. M. B.                                                                                | 5 00         |
| Putney, Cong. ch. and so. 31; m. c. 25,19;                                                       | 46 19        |
| West Brattleboro', Cong. ch. and so.                                                             | 137 47       |
| West Townsend, Rev. S. S. Arnold,                                                                | 10 00—428 27 |
| Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.                                                              |              |
| Barnard, Cong. ch.                                                                               | 6 00         |
| East Weathersfield, E. S.                                                                        | 1 00         |
| Hartford, Cong. ch.                                                                              | 57 00        |
| Springfield, Cong. ch. and so. wh. and prev. dona. cons. AMASA WOOLSON an H. M. 13; unknown, 10; | 23 00        |
| Weathersfield, Rev. DeF. Richards and wife, 25; Miss H. Sparhawk 1,51;                           | 26 51        |
| Windsor, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 7; D. Pierce, 5;                                                | 12 00—125 51 |
|                                                                                                  | 784 43       |
| Bennington, 1st cong. ch. and so.                                                                | 40 56        |
|                                                                                                  | 824 99       |
| Legacies.—St. Albans, Benjamin Swift, by C. B. Swift, Ex'r,                                      | 50 00        |
|                                                                                                  | 874 99       |

## MASSACHUSETTS.

|                                                                                                                                                             |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Barnstable co. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.                                                                                                                     |               |
| Waquoit, Z. E.                                                                                                                                              | 2 50          |
| Berkshire co. Aux. So. H. G. Davis, Tr.                                                                                                                     |               |
| Hinsdale, Cong. ch. and so.                                                                                                                                 | 229 91        |
| Pittsfield, Young ladies' inst.                                                                                                                             | 15 00         |
| Southfield, Cong. ch.                                                                                                                                       | 20 85—265 76  |
| Boston, S. A. Danforth, Agent,                                                                                                                              | 98 77         |
| Essex co.                                                                                                                                                   |               |
| Andover, unknown,                                                                                                                                           | 20 00         |
| Beverly, Washington st. cong. ch. and so. m. c. 57; coll. 80; (of which to cons. MARY R. OBER an H. M. 100.)                                                | 137 00        |
| Lawrence, Lawrence st. ch. and so.                                                                                                                          | 179 25—336 85 |
| Essex co. South Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.                                                                                                              |               |
| Salem, A friend,                                                                                                                                            | 10 00         |
| South Danvers, 1st cong. ch. and so. wh. and prev. dona. cons. GEORGE A. OSBORN, JONATHAN W. OSBORN, JOSEPH FENDBRSON, and JOHN A. LORD H. M. 382 08—392 08 |               |
| Essex co. North Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.                                                                                                                   |               |
| Bradford, Cong. ch. and so. to cons. Mrs. HANNAH E. BRIDGEN, ELIZABETH LEB. HOYT, and CAROLINE F. ORDBAY H. M. 300, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ord-                |               |

|                                            |                |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| way to cons. ANGELINA LADD                 |                |
| an H. M. 100;                              | 400 00         |
| Newbury, Byfield ch.                       | 11 10          |
| Newburyport, 1st ch. 23,44; North          |                |
| ch. m. c. 54,03; J. Tyler, to              |                |
| cons. Mrs. JANE C. CLARK of                |                |
| Carlinville, Ill. an H. M. 100; a          |                |
| lady for the Williams House, 1;            | 178 47—592 57  |
| Hampden co. Aux. So. J. C. Bridgman, Tr.   |                |
| Chicopee, 3d Cong. ch. and so. 50;         |                |
| m. c. wh. and prev. dona. cons.            |                |
| L. A. MOODY an H. M. 50;                   | 100 00         |
| East Longmeadow, Cong. ch. m. c. 32        | 60             |
| Longmeadow, Cong. ch. 20; La.              |                |
| Benev. so. 50;                             | 70 00          |
| Monson, Cong. ch. m. c.                    | 75 00          |
| Palmer, 2d cong. ch. m. c. 33; coll.       |                |
| 35,45;                                     | 74 45          |
| Southwick, Cong. ch. m. c.                 | 14 00          |
| Springfield, South ch. 157,07; 1st         |                |
| ch. 58; m. c. 74; G. B. PEASE,             |                |
| to cons. THEODORE P. PEASE of              |                |
| Darien, Ga. an H. M. 100; Olivet           |                |
| ch. which and prev. dona. cons.            |                |
| WALTER H. BOWDIN an H. M.                  |                |
| 17,88;                                     | 405 95         |
| Westfield, 1st cong. ch. m. c.             | 75 00          |
| West Springfield, Cong. ch. m. c.          | 35 90—883 90   |
| Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. W. Hopkins, Tr.  |                |
| Amherst, A friend, dec'd, 10; a            |                |
| friend, 2; E. C. E. 75c.;                  | 12 75          |
| Easthampton, Samuel Williston,             | 400 00         |
| Northampton, JOHN CLARK, wh.               |                |
| cons. him an H. M.                         | 100 00—512 75  |
| Middlesex co.                              |                |
| Auburndale, P.                             | 50             |
| Cambridge, A friend,                       | 10 00          |
| Cambridgeport, 1st evan. cong. ch. 153     | 64             |
| Charlestown, Winthrop ch. and              |                |
| so.                                        | 1,392 40       |
| East Cambridge, Evan. cong. ch.            |                |
| m. c.                                      | 13 82          |
| Lowell, Appleton ch. and so.               | 47 35          |
| Malden, A friend, to cons. HENRY           |                |
| WILLIE BALL an H. M.                       | 100 00         |
| Medford, 1st Trin. cong. ch.               | 52 98          |
| North Reading, Cong. ch. and so.           | 20 00          |
| Stoneham, Cong. ch. and so. wh.            |                |
| and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. HAN-            |                |
| NAH STEVENS an H. M.                       | 50 00          |
| Waltham, 1st T. in. cong. ch.              | 77 14—1,917 84 |
| Middlesex co. South Conf. of chs.          |                |
| South Natick, The new enterprise,          |                |
| m. c.                                      | 3 00           |
| Norfolk co. Aux. So. Rev. W. L. Ropes, Tr. |                |
| Dorchester, 2d cong. ch. and so.           |                |
| 1,385,70; m. c. 81,07; (of which           |                |
| gent. 731,75; la. 633,90)                  | 1,466 77       |
| Foxboro', Ortho. cong. ch. and so.         |                |
| 42,75; m. c. 3,74;                         | 46 49          |
| Medway, Village ch. and so.                | 78 53          |
| Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. gent.           |                |
| and la. 1,081,45; m. c. 15,39;             |                |
| Vine st. ch. m. c. 17,33;                  | 1,114 17       |
| Sharon, Cong. ch. and so. 23,83;           |                |
| m. c. 30,76;                               | 54 59          |
| West Medway, Cong. ch.                     | 30 00          |
| West Roxbury, Evan. cong. ch. m.           |                |
| c.                                         | 29 62—2,820 17 |
| Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.          |                |
| Abington, 1st. ch. gent. 119; la.          |                |
| 51,71; m. c. 68,68; East parish,           |                |
| gent. and la. 129; m. c. 4;                | 372 39         |
| Braintree and Weymouth, Gent.              |                |
| and la. 27; m. c. 18,91;                   | 45 91          |
| Middleboro', 1st ch. and so.               | 144 75         |
| North Bridgewater, 1st ch. and so.         |                |
| gent. and la. 73. South, gent. and         |                |
| la. 39,45. Porter so. gent. and la.        |                |
| and m. c. 278;                             | 399 45         |
| Quincy, A friend,                          | 50 00          |
| Randolph, 1st par. gent. 119,25;           |                |
| la. 46,48; m. c. 67,26; 2d parish,         |                |
| gent. 21; la. 17,14; young ladies,         |                |
| 10,65; m. c. 41,83; Winthrop so.           |                |
| gent. 41,25; la. 31,55; m. c.              |                |
| 100,05;                                    | 496 46         |
| South Braintree, Mrs. T. D. L.             | 1 00           |
| Weymouth, 2d par. gent. and la.            | 32 41—1,533 37 |

|                                                |            |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Pilgrim Aux. So.                               |            |
| Plymouth, 3d ch. and so. of the                |            |
| Pilgrimage,                                    | 122 83     |
| Taunton and vic.                               |            |
| Fall River, Central cong. ch. and so. (of      |            |
| wh. fr. Mrs. Hall Renington, to cons.          |            |
| JAMES B. HENRY an H. M. 100; J. A.             |            |
| Crane, to cons. ELLEN C. CRANE an              |            |
| H. M. 100; Richard Borden, to cons.            |            |
| RICHARD B. BORDEN and EDWARD P.                |            |
| BORDEN H. M. 200;) to cons. BENJA-             |            |
| MIN EARL an H. M.                              | 1,512 88   |
| Worcester co. North Aux. So. C. Sanderson, Tr. |            |
| Ashburnham, Cong. ch. and so.                  | 43 00      |
| Athol, A friend,                               | 5 00       |
| South Royalston, Cong. ch. m. c.               | 3 00—51 00 |
| Worcester co. Central Asso. W. R.              |            |
| Hooper, Tr.                                    | 100 00     |
|                                                | 12,037 26  |
| Chelsea, Winnisimmet ch. and so. m. c.         | 29 51      |
|                                                | 12,066 77  |
| Legacies.—Millbury, Miss Eliza Goffe, by       |            |
| E. W. Goffe, Ex'r, 200; Monson, Mrs. E.        |            |
| Taylor, by Esther Taylor, Ex'r, 10; New-       |            |
| bury, Miss Polly Dole, by George P. Dan-       |            |
| forth, Ex'r, 690,13;                           | 900 13     |
|                                                | 12,966 90  |

## RHODE ISLAND.

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Central Falls, Cong. ch.            | 50 59  |
| Little Compton, United cong. ch. m. |        |
| c. 28,41; gent. and la. 36;         | 64 41  |
|                                     | 115 00 |

## CONNECTICUT.

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Fairfield co. West Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.    |               |
| Darien, Cong. ch. m. c.                       | 20 00         |
| Stamford, Pres. ch. C. J. Starr,              | 100 00—120 00 |
| Hartford co. Aux. So. A. G. Hammond, Tr.      |               |
| Collinsville, Cong. ch. and so.               | 130 19        |
| East Windsor, 1st ch. and so. 53;             |               |
| Hill ch. and so. 18,33;                       | 71 33         |
| Hartford, Calvin Day to cons. ELI-            |               |
| JAH H. OWEN an H. M. 100; C.                  |               |
| C. Lyman to cons. Rev. CHARLES                |               |
| D. HELMER an H. M. 100;                       | 200 00        |
| Windsor, 1st ch.                              | 24 21         |
| Unknown,                                      | 17 50—443 23  |
| Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.   |               |
| Colebrook, Centre cong. ch. and so.           | 30 00         |
| Terryville, Cong. ch. m. c.                   | 18 33—48 33   |
| New Haven City Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr.     |               |
| New Haven, 3d ch. m. c. 45,46; Yale           |               |
| college m. c. 10,62; North ch. m. c.          |               |
| 16,30; South ch. m. c. 8,85; United m.        |               |
| c. 20,30;                                     | 101 53        |
| New Haven co. East Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr. |               |
| Cheshire, W. E. Allen,                        | 10 00         |
| Fair Haven, Centre ch. m. c.                  | 60 20         |
| Hamden, A lady,                               | 1 50          |
| Hanover, Cong. ch. and so.                    | 12 50—84 20   |
| New London and vic. and Norwich and vic.      |               |
| F. A. Perkins and C. Butler, Trs.             |               |
| New London, 2d cong. ch.                      | 500 00        |
| Tolland co. Aux. So. E. B. Preston, Tr.       |               |
| South Coventry, Village ch.                   | 23 00         |
| Windham co. Aux. So. G. Danielson, Tr.        |               |
| West Killingly, 1st cong. ch. and so.         |               |
| gent. 56,76; la. 59,14; m. c. 96,45;          |               |
| Rev. R. Whitmore, 10; Amos D. Lock-           |               |
| wood, to cons. HENRY G. DUNHAM an             |               |
| H. M. 100;                                    | 313 35        |
|                                               | 1,633 64      |

|                                           |          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| Legacies.—East Hartford, Mrs. H. Bigelow, |          |
| by A. G. Hammond, 180; East Haven,        |          |
| Rev. Stephen Dodd, by Ira Dodd, Ex'r,     |          |
| (prev. rec. 500;) 1,000; Southington,     |          |
| Lucas Upson, by Charles H. Upson and      |          |
| Samuel Pratt, Ex'rs, 385,73;              | 1,565 73 |
|                                           | 3,199 37 |

## NEW YORK.

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Buffalo and vic. Aux. So. J. Crocker, Agent.  |        |
| Buffalo, A friend,                            | 500 00 |
| Chautauque co. Aux. So. S. H. Hungerford, Tr. |        |
| Portland, 1st cong. ch.                       | 20 00  |

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Geneva and vic. Aux. So. G. P. Mowry, Agent.  |               |
| Elmira, Miss O. Thurston and fam.             |               |
| to cons. Rev. CALEB C. BALDWIN                |               |
| of Fuh-chau, China, an H. M.                  | 54 00         |
| Milo, Mrs. H. Ayers,                          | 9 00          |
| Romulus, Pres. ch.                            | 84 00         |
| Rushville, S. Miller, 12; A. Whit-            |               |
| man, 10;                                      | 22 00         |
| Seneca Falls, Pres. ch. 55,51; m.             |               |
| c. 22,06; wh. and prev. dona.                 |               |
| cons. CORNELIUS HOOD an H. M.                 | 77 57         |
| Truansburgh, Pres. ch.                        | 57 00—303 57  |
| Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely, Agent.            |               |
| North Bergen, Pres. ch.                       | 13 33         |
| Pittsford, E. W.                              | 1 00          |
| Rochester, Brick pres. ch.                    | 19 00—33 33   |
| New York and Brooklyn Aux. So. A. Merwin, Tr. |               |
| (Of wh. fr. 4th av. pres. ch. in part,        |               |
| 297,04; Miss Catharine Hodges, 500;           |               |
| William W. Chester, 500; Madison              |               |
| sq. pres. ch. in part. 548,65; R. H.          |               |
| McCurdy, 50; T. B. Gunning, 50; A.            |               |
| T. Dwight, 50; Eli Goodwin, 50; C.            |               |
| E. Beebee, 50; B. B. Yale, 25; D. H.          |               |
| Wickham, 25; C. D. Perkins, 25; D.            |               |
| W. James, 50; George W. Lane to               |               |
| cons. Mrs. GEORGE W. LANE an H. M.            |               |
| 100; T. Ketchum, 50; T. Roosevelt,            |               |
| 25; C. A. Bulkley, 25; Charles Gould,         |               |
| 50; Mrs. Ann Eliza Bronson, 50; A.            |               |
| R. Wetmore, 200; J. A. Sweetser, 100;         |               |
| F. Bacon, 25; J. B. Sheffield, 50; B.         |               |
| F. Butler, 75;)                               | 4,020 87      |
| Oneida co. Aux. So. J. Dana, Tr.              |               |
| Holland Patent, 1st pres. ch.                 | 28 00         |
| Sauquoit, Pres. ch.                           | 72 10         |
| Utica, 1st pres. ch. wh. and prev.            |               |
| dona. to cons. Mrs. ANN MAIN,                 |               |
| CHARLES C. KINGSLEY, and                      |               |
| ELIZABETH KELLY H. M.                         | 225 96        |
| Westerville, 1st pres. ch.                    | 160 00—425 96 |
|                                               | 5,303 73      |
| Albany, 4th pres. ch.                         | 100 00        |
| Angelica, Pres. ch. 35; L. Hall, 10;          | 45 00         |
| Atheus, Ebenezer King,                        | 50 10         |
| Bainbridge, Pres. ch.                         | 10 00         |
| Brainerd and East Nassau, Pres. ch.           | 20 60         |
| Candor, Abel Hart,                            | 20 00         |
| Chestertown, Pres. ch.                        | 7 00          |
| Clifton, do.                                  | 38 00         |
| Flushing, Cong. ch.                           | 22 20         |
| Greenville, F. H. W.                          | 5 00          |
| Hudson, Pres. ch. 90,35; H. Coe, 4;           | 94 35         |
| Jamestown, 1st pres. ch.                      | 32 76         |
| Jewett, Pres. ch. m. c.                       | 10 00         |
| Lloyd, Pres. ch.                              | 17 14         |
| Marathon, do.                                 | 5 00          |
| Milton, do.                                   | 11 00         |
| Munnsville, Rev. P. Field,                    | 50 00         |
| New Haven, Cong. ch. and so.                  | 13 48         |
| Piermont, A friend,                           | 5 00          |
| Pleasant Valley, Pres. ch.                    | 16 62         |
| Poughkeepsie, Pres. ch. m. c.                 | 26 72         |
| Riverhead, Cong. ch.                          | 30 00         |
| Saratoga Springs, Pres. ch.                   | 225 15        |
| Sidney Plains, do.                            | 17 50         |
| Stockholm, J. R.                              | 2 00          |
| Stony Brook, Two friends,                     | 2 60          |
| Troy, 1st pres. ch.                           | 10 00         |
| Warwick, P. S.                                | 5 00—580 90   |
|                                               | 6,281 63      |

Legacies.—Albany, Anthony Gould, by Wm. Gould, Ex'r, 3,000; Leyden, R. Kimball, by R. Kimball, Jr. (prev. rec. 72;) 8; N. York city, Miss Mary M. Maynard, by Mrs. E. Wilcox, Ex'r, which cons. Mrs. ELLEN E. WILCOX and J. HOWARD FOOTE H. M. 1,000; Palmyra, Miss Charlotte Doughty, by Oliver Allen, Ex'r, 70;

4,078 00

## NEW JERSEY.

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| By Samuel Work.           |       |
| Bethlehem, Pres. ch.      | 40 00 |
| Jersey City, 2d pres. ch. | 15 50 |
| Malden, Giles Isham,      | 50 00 |

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Morristown, 2d pres. ch.           | 73 25        |
| Newark, South Park pres. ch. m. c. | 77 35        |
| Paterson, 2d pres. ch.             | 52 29—268 39 |
|                                    | 318 30       |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| By Samuel Work.                  |             |
| Philadelphia, Western ch. Thomas |             |
| Potter, 50; W. E. Tenbrook, 15;  |             |
| Mr. T. 10; Mrs. Jardin, 5; Mrs.  |             |
| Holliday, 5; Mrs. Osborn, 1;     |             |
| Miss Downer, 1,50; ladies, 25;   |             |
| coll. 26,16; Calvary ch. John A. |             |
| Brown, 100; U. Strong, 40; H.    |             |
| J. Williams, 20; others, 60; 1st |             |
| Independent pres. ch. miss. so.  |             |
| 25. Union m. c. at Calvary ch.   |             |
| 35,55; Arch street ch. Mr. and   |             |
| Mrs. J. Constable to cons. Rev.  |             |
| JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D. an       |             |
| H. M. 105; a friend, 10;         | 534 21      |
| West Philadelphia, Walnut street |             |
| pres. ch.                        | 112 00      |
| Waterford, Pres. ch.             | 5 00—651 21 |
| Wattsburg, Pres. ch.             | 5 00        |
|                                  | 656 21      |

## DELAWARE.

|                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| By Samuel Work.                         |       |
| St. George, Pres. ch. 42,50; Female Be- |       |
| nev. asso. 18,75; m. c. 23,64;          | 84 83 |

## OHIO.

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Rev. S. G. Clark.               |              |
| Bucyrus,                           | 5 66         |
| Burton, 25; Rev. D. Wether, 5;     | 30 00        |
| Fremont, wh. and prev. dona. cons. |              |
| Mrs. CORNELIA R. BUSHNELL an       |              |
| H. M.                              | 75 71        |
| Litchfield,                        | 4 10         |
| Norwalk,                           | 46 05        |
| Richfield, Mrs. J. Shaller,        | 5 0          |
| Ruggles,                           | 17 57        |
| Tallmadge, D. Preston,             | 10 00—189 50 |
| By T. P. Handy, Agent.             |              |
| Cleveland, 1st pres. ch. 195,90;   |              |
| 2d pres. ch. in part, 120; George  |              |
| Lyman, 50;                         | 365 90       |
| Euclid, Pres. ch. 50,50; H. A.     |              |
| McGrinniss, 2;                     | 22 50        |
| Richfield, M. and N. Hammond,      | 10 00        |
|                                    | 358 40       |
| Ded. dis.                          | 2 40—396 00  |

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.                  |              |
| Cincinnati, 1st Ger. pres. ch. sew- |              |
| ing so. 5; 2d pres. ch. 70; 3d      |              |
| pres. ch. m. c. 12; coll. 316,17;   |              |
| (of wh. fr. Mrs. Martha Hinkle      |              |
| to cons. PHILIP HINKLE an H.        |              |
| M. 100; fr. A. H. Hinkle to         |              |
| cons. WILLIAM H. HINKLE an          |              |
| H. M. 100; Elisha Morgan to         |              |
| cons. FREDERICK SWARTZ TRACY        |              |
| an H. M. 100;                       | 533 47       |
| College Hill, Pres. ch.             | 34 64        |
| Columbus, 2d pres. ch.              | 6 37         |
| Dayton, I Inskip,                   | 10 00        |
| Hanging Rock, Pres. ch.             | 52 00        |
| Patascala, P. Atkinson,             | 10 00        |
| Walnut Hills, Lane sem. m. c.       | 7 63         |
| Unknown,                            | 43 00—667 11 |
|                                     | 1,262 10     |

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Defiance, Pres. ch.            | 7 50        |
| Elyria, 1st pres. ch.          | 22 00       |
| Lebanon, A friend to missions, | 5 00        |
| Margeretta, Cong. ch.          | 10 00       |
| Sandusky, 1st pres. ch.        | 23 22—66 72 |
|                                | 1,319 42    |

## INDIANA.

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.         |             |
| Columbus, Pres. ch.        | 20 00       |
| Indianapolis, do. m. c.    | 19 76       |
| New Washington, Pisgah ch. | 21 60       |
| Rockville, A. Foot,        | 10 00—70 76 |



## ILLINOIS.

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Rev. C. Clark.                     |              |
| Chicago, C. 50; ded. disc. 1,25;      |              |
| Rev. Calvin Clark and wife, 25; 73 75 |              |
| Granville, Pres. ch. 2,25; cong. ch.  |              |
| Mrs. C. 3 :                           | 5 25—79 00   |
| Bunker Hill, A female friend,         | 50 00        |
| Farmington, Cong. ch.                 | 14 00        |
| Galva, 1st cong. ch. m. c.            | 10 00        |
| Jacksonville, Pres. ch. Dr. Russell   |              |
| for Rev. A. Grout,                    | 10 00        |
| Pittsfield, Cong. ch.                 | 54 75—138 75 |
|                                       | <hr/>        |
|                                       | 217 75       |

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| Spartansburg, T. R. C. | 20 00 |
|------------------------|-------|

## GEORGIA.

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Dacatur, I. I. W.                        | 1 00     |
| Legacies.—Glynn Co. Estate of Peter Mas- |          |
| sie,                                     | 2,515 00 |
|                                          | <hr/>    |
|                                          | 2,516 00 |

## MICHIGAN.

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Rev. C. Clark.                  |              |
| Manchester, Pres. ch.              | 14 62        |
| Sharon, Cong. ch.                  | 11 06—25 68  |
| By Rev. S. G. Clark.               |              |
| Battle Creek, Pres. and cong. chs. |              |
| bal. 34,25; Mrs. S. Pitkin, 10;    |              |
| W. H. Skinner, 10; W. H. Cole-     |              |
| man, 10;                           | 64 25        |
| Coldwater, Pres. ch. 13,10; m. c.  |              |
| 4; cong. ch. 1;                    | 18 10—82 35  |
| By J. S. Farrand.                  |              |
| Armada, Cong. ch.                  | 2 00         |
| Detroit, 1st Pres. ch. 41,69; Av.  |              |
| church, to cons. BUCKMINSTER       |              |
| WIGHT and LEWIS BLAIR H. M.        |              |
| 100; less disc. 1,23;              | 240 46       |
| Grand Blanc, Cong. ch.             | 8 00         |
| Grand Haven, Mrs. M. Terry, 5;     |              |
| C. Wells, 10;                      | 15 00        |
| Livonia, Rev. Mr. Armstrong,       | 10 00        |
| Pine Run, Cong. ch.                | 2 14         |
| Saginaw, D. M. Cooper,             | 27 00        |
| Southfield, Pres. ch.              | 3 00         |
| White Lake, do.                    | 14 00—321 60 |
| Allegan, Pres. ch.                 | 8 00         |
| Oroosa, 1st cong. ch. and so.      | 15 00        |
| Richland, 1st pres. ch.            | 5 50—£8 50   |
|                                    | <hr/>        |
|                                    | 458 13       |

## WISCONSIN.

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Arlington, A friend,                | 1 00       |
| Beloit, Pres. ch.                   | 5 00       |
| Fairplay, do.                       | 30 00      |
| Oconomowoc, m. c.                   | 2 65       |
| Plymouth, Cong. ch. 33,57; less ex. |            |
| 70c.:                               | 34 87      |
| River Falls, Cong. ch.              | 2 57—76 09 |

## IOWA.

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| By Calvin Clark.                   |            |
| Davenport, A friend,               | 1 00       |
| Almoral, Rev. J. H. Kasson,        | 2 00       |
| Inland, Rev. S. N. Grout,          | 10 00      |
| Keokuk, Pres. ch.                  | 20 00      |
| Tipton, M. D. C. 1; S. H. C. 1,25; | 2 25—34 25 |
|                                    | <hr/>      |
|                                    | 35 25      |

## KANSAS TERRITORY.

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Quindaro, m. c. | 2 00 |
|-----------------|------|

## NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Rev. David Jones, | 4 00 |
|-------------------|------|

## CALIFORNIA.

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| San Francisco, 1st pres. ch. L. P. FISHER, |        |
| to cons. himself an H. M.                  | 100 00 |

## IN FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Adabazar, Ch.                   | 5 50  |
| Adrianople, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, | 10 00 |
| Aintab, Individual,             | 2 00  |

|                                            |          |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| Ahmednuggur, Individuals, 1,278,50; 1st    |          |
| ch. m. c. 10,56; 2d ch. m. c. 15,80; Se-   |          |
| roor, m. c. 3,68;                          | 1,308 51 |
| Arabkir, m. c. for Bulgarian mission,      | 9 21     |
| Baghchejuk, m. c. for do.                  | 3 14     |
| Bombay, Individuals,                       | 147 00   |
| Canton, S. Wells Williams,                 | 168 07   |
| Cesarea, for the Bulgarian mission,        | 20 61    |
| Constantinople, Yeni Kapoo, 2,40; Bebec,   |          |
| m. c. 15,57;                               | 17 97    |
| Diarbekir, Bessim Pasha, Gov. of Diarbekir |          |
| Pashalic, 40; D. II. and M. E. N. 20; m.   |          |
| c. 32,81;                                  | 92 84    |
| Nestorian mission, City m. c. 16,41; Seir, |          |
| 10,56; Geog Tapa, 20,23; Degalla, 8,58;    |          |
| Vazerawa, 1,11; Aliwa, 2,61; Dizza         |          |
| Takka, 2,51; Charbush, Priest Elias,       |          |
| 13,65; Ishtazin, Yohanau, 5,47;            | 81 13    |
| Nicomedia,                                 | 5 25     |
| Satara, Individuals, 24; m. c. 10;         | 34 00    |
| Smyrna, m. c. for the Bulgarian mission,   | 17 32    |
| Yozgat, m. c. do.                          | 14 55    |
| Zulu, Rev. A. Abraham, Mapumulo, 15;       |          |
| Umvoti, m. c. 33,10;                       | 48 10    |
| Sherbrooke, C. E., Cong. ch. m. c.         | 12 00    |
|                                            | <hr/>    |
|                                            | 1,997 26 |

## MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

(See details in Journal of Missions.)


|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| MAINE, . . . . .         | \$82 96  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE, . . . . . | 77 46    |
| VERMONT, . . . . .       | 77 66    |
| MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . . | 120 13   |
| CONNECTICUT, . . . . .   | 27 85    |
| NEW YORK, . . . . .      | 93 69    |
| NEW JERSEY, . . . . .    | 2 60     |
| PENNSYLVANIA, . . . . .  | 56 30    |
| ILLINOIS, . . . . .      | 1 27     |
| KANSAS, . . . . .        | 2 00     |
|                          | <hr/>    |
|                          | \$540 92 |

Donations received in June, 23,205 23

Legacies, 9,830 37

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\$38,035 60

 TOTAL from August 1st to  
 June 30th, \$255,455 01

## THANK-OFFERINGS FOR THE DEBT.

RECEIVED IN JUNE.

|                                           |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| VERMONT.—Castleton, A friend of mis-      |        |
| sions, 10; North Craftsbury, cong. ch.    |        |
| extra coll. 12;                           | 22 00  |
| MASSACHUSETTS.—Beverly, A friend, 15;     |        |
| Chicopee Falls, 2d cong. ch. young con-   |        |
| verts and their parents, 26,25; Green-    |        |
| field, converts, 25,50; Holyoke, 2d cong. |        |
| ch. 54; Rockport, a friend, 1; Roxbury,   |        |
| a widow's mite, 1; Springfield, 1st ch.   |        |
| 58;                                       | 180 75 |
| CONNECTICUT.—Hartford, Centre ch.         |        |
| converts,                                 | 16 87  |
| NEW YORK.—Holland Patent, W. I. Bac-      |        |
| con, 25; New York, Brick ch. friends,     |        |
| 20; North Granville, Rev. J. Sewall, 4;   | 49 00  |
| NEW JERSEY.—Newark, A missionary          |        |
| widow's thank offering, 10; Paterson, two |        |
| grandsons of C. B. Atterbury, 2;          | 12 00  |
| ILLINOIS.—Chicago, Rev. C. Clark and      |        |
| wife,                                     | 25 00  |
| IOWA.—De Witt, Mrs. E. T. Davidson,       | 1 00   |
| FOREIGN LANDS, &c.—Abeih, Syria,          |        |
| Rev. S. H. Calhoun, 50; Montreal, Can.    |        |
| members of Zion's ch. 10; Park Hill,      |        |
| Cher. Na. a retired missionary, 5; Sand-  |        |
| wich Islands, a friend, 200;              | 265 00 |
|                                           | <hr/>  |
|                                           | 571 62 |

Previously acknowledged, 10,514 98

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11,086 60



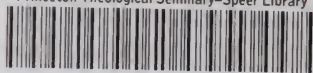
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